

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE SEES PROSPECT OF PROGRESS AT PARIS

Premier Informs Representative
of The Christian Science
Monitor He Expects Real
Conclusions Will Be Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its correspondent in Paris by wireless
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PARIS, France (Friday).—Speaking to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Lloyd George, Premier of the United Kingdom, said: "I believe the conference will be fruitful and that real conclusions will be reached. I am altogether against adjournments, though you have to proceed without impatience."

Certainly the air has been cleared by the full debate that took place in the resumed conference of the Supreme Allied Council, which was interrupted by the amazing demands of Paul Doumer, the French Finance Minister, who is not taken seriously even by the French. It is unfortunate that anybody at this juncture should do anything which would widen the gulf between the British and the French, or even appear to do so.

As was to be expected, Mr. Briand refused to endorse the opinions of his Minister. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked the British Premier whether it would not have been better to have given more time to the new French Government before proceeding with the conference arranged for this week, thus allowing Mr. Briand and Mr. Doumer to coordinate their views. Mr. Lloyd George replied: "I agree, but the French were anxious for no further postponement."

Mr. Lloyd George described the Doumer document as morally justifiable but practically impossible. He does not hide the fact that any insistence on it would make him regret the time wasted in Paris, and he cannot admit that a French minister, in such international debates, can put forward a purely personal view that does not bind the whole Cabinet.

The situation of Mr. Briand was extremely difficult. He does not approve of Mr. Doumer's action nor does he approve of the Millerand policy. He is afraid of committing himself to a round sum, as laid down at Boulogne, and he is afraid of giving President Millerand as a prey to the chambers.

President Millerand is responsible for the Boulogne accord, which Mr. Lloyd George considers a definite agreement. Mr. Briand, in his explanation at the conference, said he did not understand this when he took office. The Chamber believed that he had a free hand. French opinion wished to be reasonable, but would not accept a priori argument that the Treaty was inexecutable. Experts agreed that the present was an unfavorable moment to fix the German debt.

If the facts showed that the French expectations could not be realized, France would reconcile herself to the facts, but she could not abate her expectations to the limits of the Boulogne agreement without profits. Therefore he suggested fixation of annuities for the next few years. If Germany prospered increased, France would accordingly benefit. If it did not, then France would not try to exact the impossible.

In the meantime, the Reparations Commission should fix the total of the allied claims, even though the figure was extravagant. If France had to make sacrifices, at least she should have the credit for them and the world should know the difference between the damages caused by the Germans and the reparations actually made. With the 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 gold marks suggested at Boulogne, how could the devastated area be repaired? No one could determine the future capacity of Germany to pay. Therefore the annuities should now be defined and the main question of the total postponed.

WORKERS ACCLAIM CHILE'S PRESIDENT

Inauguration of Chief Executive
a Brilliant Event — Labor
Reported as Over Sanguine
of Relief Under New Régime

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The inauguration of Arturo Alessandri as President of Chile occasioned the greatest display of popular enthusiasm that has been seen in this country in recent years. Thousands of workmen left their tasks for the day, before noon, and went without their lunch in order to fight for positions of vantage from which to watch the inaugural procession. President Alessandri is the idol of the laboring classes of Chile. They expect him to improve their social and economic conditions, and the newspapers of Santiago say that the very fact that the new President commands such faith from the working classes will be one of the greatest difficulties that he will have to face during the five years of his administration. The papers of the capital believe no one man can do what is expected of President Alessandri, and that the laborers, disappointed in their expectations, will be his source of greatest difficulty in the latter half of his administration.

Popular With Workers
Mr. Alessandri was lifted to a position of supreme power in the Republic by the popular elements, and for that reason his inauguration assumed unusual importance for the workers, who saw the realization of their fondest dreams in the arrival of the candidate at the Government Palace. A great wave of popular enthusiasm seemed to sweep over Santiago, and from the early hours of the morning the streets were filled with people and their families, dressed in their best, laughing and joking and in a gay holiday mood, as they threw flowers and green branches into the streets through which the new President's carriage must pass.

Long before noon the streets around the Plaza de Armas and the Congressional Palace were packed with spectators, nearly all of the laboring classes. The inaugural committee had issued 1000 tickets of admission to the Chamber of Deputies where the new President was to take his oath of office before a joint session of Congress, but the crowd crushed the guards back against the wall and the Chamber doors were forced open.

In the streets the enthusiasm was beyond description, entire families pushing their way up and down the streets shouting vivas for the incoming President, the man they believe is going to provide them with the maximum of happiness. It had been expected that because of the wild demonstrations with which Mr. Alessandri has been greeted everywhere since his election, the enthusiasm would work itself out and that his inauguration probably would be a comparatively quiet one. The demonstration given him was beyond anything expected.

Brilliant Scene in Chamber
As provided by the Constitution, the inauguration took place at 2 o'clock. Before that hour, the Chamber was crowded to its capacity. Below were the bright uniforms of the special diplomatic missions sent to attend the inauguration, and behind them the members of the Chilean Senate and Chamber, dressed in conventional black, while the galleries were crowded with brightly-gowned women of Chile's upper society. Several regiments of the army, in full parade dress, opened a way through the jammed streets leading to the Congressional Palace and mounted guard along the route of the procession.

As the retiring President, Juan L. Sanfuentes, drove up to the palace in his coach of state, accompanied by several of his ministers, he was flanked by the throngs along the way, which almost immediately broke into the wildest cheering and demonstration as Mr. Alessandri drove up to the palace.

Mr. Alessandri's progress through the streets was a triumphal march. The crowd burst through the soldiers and hovered about his coach, until it could hardly move, while señoras and señoritas threw bouquets from the balconies of their homes into the streets below.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO CHARGE PUBLISHED

Bolshevik Representative Resents
British Labor Protest Against
Alleged Reprisals on Informants
of the Labor Delegation

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England. (Friday).—The Labor Party has published the correspondence between the British Labor Party and Trade Union Congress, and the Russian Soviet Republic regarding the alleged reprisals of the Soviet authorities upon the persons and groups who gave information to the British Labor delegation which visited Russia last year.

In the correspondence, Leonid Krassin's reply is given, in which he states it is impossible to give specific answers to specific questions. "The fundamental fact is that the Soviet Government is conducting, by so-called unconstitutional methods, a struggle against manifestations of counter-revolution, no matter what groups of persons may engage in such activities."

Arthur Henderson's letters to Mr. Krassin were to the effect that, after the printers' meeting in Moscow, which was attended by the British labor delegation, the printers' union in Moscow was dispersed, the executive committee dissolved, a number of its members arrested and imprisoned, and a new committee appointed by government agents, without consent of the printers. It was also alleged that, on account of a speech made at a meeting of the Moscow Soviet, at which the British labor delegation was present, Mr. Abramovitch, member of the Social Democratic Party, had been removed from the Soviet and two other members of the central committee of the Social Democratic Party had been arrested and another exiled.

The British delegation, Mr. Henderson said, was assured that it was at liberty to make any inquiries it considered desirable while in Russia, and that there would be no prosecution or persecution on account of them. Mr. Krassin alleges that the reconstruction of the printers' union and the arrest of other events, had no connection whatever with the visit of the British delegation, and the recall of Mr. Abramovitch by his constituents was their free act, without intimidation from the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Government, he says, refuses categorically and absolutely to entertain all expressions of reproach and censure addressed to it by British Labor and other foreign Labor and Socialist circles or any attempt to exercise influence on the internal policy of the Soviets.

Limitation on Funds
"The effort has been made to keep the bill clear of legislation, but the committee has found it necessary, in order to carry out its policy of forcing an economic and efficient administration of the War Department, to freely resort to the use of limitations upon various funds, and in some instances, in order to compel the sale of certain unnecessary supplies. It has made legislative provision therefor, which is believed to be in order under the House rule, because it manifestly cuts down the amount of the appropriations necessary for maintenance, and will cover large sums of money in the United States Treasury, for military material acquired during the war and which is not necessary for the army in time of peace."

"Adequate provision is made for the support of the National Guard for the next fiscal year. While the committee has greatly reduced those appropriations which support some of the more expensive branches of the National Guard, it believes that if the War Department will follow a policy of permitting the growth of the National

ARMY ESTIMATES RADICALLY CUT

House Appropriations Committee
Provides for 150,000 Men—
Total of Bill Is \$331,222,612,
a Curtailment of \$368,052,890

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The radical cutting of the army appropriations by the appropriations committee, as reported to the House of Representatives yesterday, probably will go far toward enforcing a reduction of the military establishment of the United States.

The army is cut to 150,000 men, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, which number about 6500 men, and the Flying Cadets authorized in the law of June 4, 1920, to the number of 2500. The grand total of the bill is \$331,222,612, which is \$368,052,890 less than the grand total of estimates for the fiscal year 1921.

Not only is the whole military establishment mercilessly pruned, but about 50,000 civilians now employed in various capacities, many of them as laborers, will be displaced.

Stricter Possible Economy
The report of the committee is in part as follows: "In its consideration of the estimates of the War Department the committee has endeavored to follow a policy of the strictest possible economy in providing funds for the military establishment for the next fiscal year, keeping the main idea in mind, however, of not impairing any of the vital parts of our organization. It was believed that by changing the present wasteful plan of stationing forces for the defense of the nation, army material economies could be effected both in the number of enlisted men and in the cost of same, and at the same time provide adequate forces for garrisoning our outlying possessions, and providing a sufficient number of men for domestic safety, and which, in cooperation with the National Guard and the organized reserve, would provide an adequate force for the defense of the nation."

This reduction in the enlisted strength of the regular army has been made in view of the fact that the army of occupation in Germany will undoubtedly be withdrawn within the next few months; that unduly large and expensive garrisons are being maintained in Hawaii and in the Canal Zone, which can and should be materially reduced, and furthermore, that the present plan of the War Department to maintain the regular army in nine large army camps erected during the war, is an unnecessary waste and expense.

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RELATION OF SOUTH AFRICA TO BRITAIN TURNS ON ELECTION

Keen Struggle Between General
Smuts and the Nationalists for
Victory — Hertzog Majority
Might Involve Separation

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal. (Friday).—The election campaign in South Africa grows fiercer as polling day approaches, and the issue is very doubtful. Despite General Hertzog's statements that he has prepared to leave the secession question to rest for five years if he is returned to power, the rank and file of the Nationalists regard severance of imperial connection as the only issue, and, in the event of a Hertzog majority, they would probably force the leader's hand.

The fusion of the Unionists with the South African Party, headed by General Smuts, has given the general much additional strength in the towns, where the South African Party candidates are chiefly opposed by Labor candidates. Labor is very strong on the Rand and will probably secure many votes from the Dutch-speaking miners in constituencies where there is no Nationalist candidate.

It is feared in some quarters that Labor may hold the balance between the two big parties. Labor leaders, headed by Colonel Creswell, who has a distinguished military record in the great war, are definitely pledged to uphold the constitution, but they will fight either Nationalists or the South African Party on economic issues. South African Party candidates state that, unless General Smuts secures a sound working majority, exclusive of Labor, his position will be untenable, as Labor cannot be depended upon. Meetings held in country districts are characterized by the utmost bitterness, in contrast with the towns, where, in nearly all cases, the proceedings are orderly.

Premier's Declaration
Country Left to Decide Between British Empire and Secession
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
PRETORIA, Transvaal.—"My answer has been, and is still, trust the people. Put the position plainly and clearly before the people, and do not be afraid of their decision," declared General Smuts at a crowded meeting of his constituents at Pretoria recently. This, he said, was his answer to all those who asked what would happen if the Nationalist Party came into power.

A general election, he pointed out, was not a matter of pleasure to anyone and least of all to a government actually in office. But it was only considerations of the most pressing and important character that led him to advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament and to appeal to the country for a fresh mandate. In explaining his reasons for bringing about a dissolution of Parliament, he pointed out that the last election was indecisive and failed to give any party a parliamentary majority. But now South Africa was faced with the desire of the Nationalists to break away from the British Empire and it was this vital question that the electors must vote upon at the coming election.

Mahy Respond to Appeal
"A great wave of feeling in favor of racial peace and internal development," said General Smuts, "is passing through the country, which is sick of racialism, unrest, and the wild and dangerous talk of breaking with the British Empire. The Unionist Party has disappeared and there is every prospect that all its moderate members, at any rate, will join the South African Party. The great mass of moderate voters who had hitherto belonged to no party have responded to my appeal in the most gratifying manner. Even many in the ranks of the Nationalists and Labor are sick of the barren party crisis which have kept them away from us in the past."

"What is happening today is no mere party matter. It is a national event of the first importance in the political history of South Africa on which, in my opinion, the people should have an opportunity to express their opinion. One way out of the party difficulties which arose from the last general election was Herenling, i.e. the reunion of the Nationalists with the South African Party, from which it had split off seven years ago. There was a very strong and sincere desire among the rank and file of both parties for reunion which found expression in several conferences and ultimately in the Bloemfontein conference of last September.

POSSIBLE MILITARY PREMIER FOR SPAIN

In View of Deadlock Owing to
Mr. Dato's Resignation, Party
Government May Temporarily
Be Abandoned, It Is Thought

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain. (Friday).—Following upon Edward Dato's resignation, which is not considered final, King Alfonso is consulting all the political leaders, and the issue evidently lies between the desire of Mr. Dato to secure a promise of support from the Maurists and, in certain contingencies, from the Liberals also, without departing from the exclusively Dattist constitution of the Cabinet, and, on the other hand, reconstitution with a Maurist representation.

The general body of the Maurists is strongly opposed to any collaboration. No one-party ministry except Conservatives is possible in view of the overwhelming Conservative representation in the Cortes, as brought about at the recent election, and the Liberals are therefore helpless.

As a means of extrication from the extraordinary dilemma due to Mr. Dato's election schemes having failed to give him sufficient independent support, the possibility of abandoning party government for the present and appointing a military premier is being freely discussed, and is much favored, public irritation at the lamentable failure of the political maneuvers being strongly manifested. The name of General Martinez Andio, present civil, and former military, governor of Barcelona, is being mentioned in connection with these possibilities. General Andio has been a strong man with great power for repression, which, it is considered, is much needed now that terrorism is again breaking out badly at Barcelona, Valencia and other cities. Mr. Dato will, however, try hard to hang on to office, and the general opinion is that he is forcing a crisis now as a desperate attempt to retrieve his situation.

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN EGYPT
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAIRO, Egypt. (Friday).—On Tuesday four members of the Egyptian delegation arrived at Alexandria from Paris. It was evident they had incurred the displeasure of Sald Zaghul Pasha, for the committee here received a wire from him asking that they should boycott the delegates. There is now ample evidence that the anti-English feeling in Egypt is giving way to a desire for cooperation with England.

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are making desperate efforts to obscure the plain facts. It is beyond dispute—I do not think it is disputed—that the Nationalist Party is the principle of sovereign independence and secession from the British Empire being put into the constitution of the new party. This was to be the cardinal principle for which active propaganda could be made, and this the South African Party absolutely decided to agree to.

Position Perfectly Clear

"The policy of secession—the active policy of secession—was and is the first cardinal principle of the Nationalist Party. It is not merely a question of republicanism or independence sentiment which is cherished by many good South Africans. It is a far more serious matter. It is the live policy which is put into the forefront of their program and which is being actively pursued until it is realized in the secession of the Union from the British Empire.

"When the conference had practically broken up and a last despairing effort was made to arrive at an agreement, the Nationalist leaders deliberately made secession pure and simple the indispensable condition of any further negotiations. The Nationalist Party, such was the ultimatum, is prepared to discuss the question of Hereniging further with the South African Party if it is conceded that the right of self-determination and the popular ideal means the realization of the Union as a state separated from the United Kingdom or the British Empire."

Nationalist For Secession

"Separation was their last word, and their indispensable condition. On that rock Hereniging foundered. General Hereniging, evidently doubtful of the effect on moderate Nationalists, tried subsequently to make out that secession was not the policy of the party, but a personal question for Nationalists, but Mr. Tolman Boos pulled him up sharply with the menacing telegram from the Transvaal Nationalist Congress: The newspapers here published that you declared that the Nationalist Party is not a secession party, but that secession is an open question. The Transvaal Party adheres to Article 4, which plainly includes the article secession, and General Hereniging had to come to heel, and could only say that their propaganda was not for immediate secession. Of course not. He has also explained that it is the policy of the party to which all four provincial executives of the party have agreed, that secession will depend on the vote of the majority of the voters of the Union.

"The position is therefore perfectly clear. The Nationalists are the secession party, and will agitate for secession, and will proceed to put through secession as soon as they have a majority of voters in favor of it. Whatever the consequences may be, however deep the internal schism in South Africa, however grave the dangers threatening from without, the Nationalist Party will act when it has secured a majority for its secession policy. That it is the indisputable fact that emerges which every elector, and especially the Nationalist elector, will have to ponder over carefully when he comes to give his vote. It is not a matter of mere republican sentiment or an innocent theoretical preference for independence.

A Light in the Dark

"The secession movement has been like a flash of lightning in a dark night. It has made moderate people suddenly realize the dangers ahead which threaten the future peace and unity of South Africa. It has revealed in all its nakedness and shame the crime which is being perpetrated against the young South African nation, whose living, growing limbs have to be torn asunder by this spirit of faction, for secession means not only secession from the British Empire. It means also secession of the Dutch-speaking from the English-speaking South Africans, who made together a solemn covenant at union.

"It means secession of one province of the Union from another, and the breakup of the Union, which is the noblest legacy of our great statesmen, the consecration of all the sacrifices of the past. It means the secession of the nation, whose devotion to the British connection is historical.

"It means the complete isolation of Dutch-speaking Africa, and in that isolation its stranglement and decay. It means the blasting of all the great hopes which have sustained our people in the past. It means that a civilized South Africa becomes a dream, and that the white people of this continent have decided to commit suicide.

Appeal for Racial Peace

"Realizing these dangers as I did, and feeling the solemn responsibility imposed on me in this critical hour of our history, I made my appeal for racial peace and national unity, and for the formation of a united party which would champion those great causes."

As regards imperial relations, the Premier went on to say that the South African Party favored the development of the periodic conference system between the various governments of the Commonwealth, with a view to removing the possible causes of friction and misunderstandings, and furthering the interests of the Commonwealth and its component states, and discussing workable ideas of common policies. "We are opposed," he declared, "to closer union either in the shape of imperial federation with legislative power or an imperial council with executive power in derogation of the status of the dominions, but while leaving the legislative and executive rights of the dominions intact, we have the round-table or conference system for discussion and consultation between the governments in regard to the common interests and policies of our Commonwealth. This is our policy, and it is utter nonsense to call this imperialism."

"The internal situation is going to be one exception difficulty. Grave

problems of social and industrial development clamor for solution. At the same time the economic depression which usually follows great wars has already reached Europe, and will sooner or later arrive to complicate our local situation. The temper of disorder and indiscipline which is paralysing the reconstruction of the old world is not entirely absent from South Africa, and is growing both among the white and the native population.

"Lastly, our politics always tend to extremes, and there is a grave danger that the extreme elements may during these abnormal times get out of hand and do very serious mischief. The Labor Party, which at present represents only one section and one powerful interest among the electorate, is rapidly drifting to an extreme Socialist position and preaching a crusade for the nationalization of all land, mines, factories and industries, and behind this advanced socialism is the menacing, growing spectre of international Bolshevism.

Fair Play All-Around

"We are for social justice, for fair play and a square deal to everyone, whether he be the poor worker or the rich employer. The old order of the top dog and the under dog among men, no less than among nations, lies buried in the ruins of the great war. We want the ordinary human feeling and the plain common sense of the spirit of the people to prevail in the industrial life of the country, as well as in the administration of the country's affairs.

"Of our internal problems the greatest, the most fundamental, the most far-reaching is undoubtedly the native question and its present developments are very ominous. These secession movements of the Nationalists and the Bolshevik tendencies of Labor are not leaving the natives untouched. A sane and moderate South African native thus describes the present tendencies of native opinion: 'Bolshevism and its nihilistic doctrines are enlisting many natives up country. Socialism of the worst caliber is claiming our people. The main alarming features are: (a) The Christianity must be opposed and rooted out, for it is a white man's religion which the white man himself does not act upon. (b) Let us unite to compass our freedom, opposing the white man tooth and nail.

The Native Policy

"What is the South African Party policy on this gravest of all questions? Nine years ago our program laid down that the native should not become a party question, that we should secure for the natives their natural and distinct development, as opposed to merely Europeanizing them, and that all grounds for future discord between white and black should be avoided. We have succeeded in the first. We have failed lamentably in the other two objects.

"During the last session of Parliament, however, a new departure in the native policy was made in the passage of the Native Act, which provides for a permanent native commission to advise the government on native policy and the establishment of a system of native council administration for the local affairs of the native areas. We trust that these councils, consisting of natives who manage their own affairs, will powerfully contribute to the distinct and natural development of the natives while the humane and prudent policy of the commission will assist in restoring the natives' waning confidence in white administration.

Support Called For

"The superior position of the white man has in the past rested on moral grounds rather than on physical force and has been willingly conceded by the black men. The continuance of that position so vital to our future civilization should be assured on the same moral grounds—that is to say, if we are prepared to apply ordinary Christian standards of justice and fair dealing in our relations with the natives, and we assist and guide them in their own natural and distinct development. That should be the spirit and the objective of our native policy."

In conclusion, General Smuts said he appealed to the people to end the present uncertainties and give a definite mandate to the South African Party and its leaders to proceed with the government of the country. "I ask—nay, I demand," he declared, "the support of every patriotic moderate in South Africa, to whatever party he may have belonged. Let us vote for South Africa, for its future peace and unity, and not for party. In the choice between us let us choose South Africa, and all else will be added unto us."

MR. DANIELS GREETS RUSSIAN CHILDREN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday officially welcomed the seven Russian children adopted by Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully into the "navy family," when the Rear Admiral called at the department.

Rear Admiral McCully will keep the children here until formal adoption proceedings have been completed, then take them to his home in Anderson, South Carolina, where they will probably live permanently.

MAINE REAPPORTIONMENT

AUGUSTA, Maine—The joint reapportionment committee of the Legislature which will have the task of consolidating four congressional districts into three, due to the loss of one of Maine's four congressmen through the decision of the House of Representatives not to enlarge its present membership, has organized, and will take up the matter of the reapportionment on the basis of new population figures.

CHECKING DISORDER IN UPPER SILESIA

Germany and Poland Reach Agreement on Means of Stopping Lawlessness in Plebiscite Area—Economic Prospects

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England, (Friday)—Both Germany and Poland clearly recognize that the recent grave disorders in Upper Silesia, amounting in some places to actual terrorism, have got to cease, or the situation in this valuable industrial district will get out of hand. With a view to eliminating the disturbing factors and insuring a peaceful plebiscite, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that an agreement has been signed by both the Poles and the Germans, giving a mutual guarantee to prevent disorders as far as lies in the power.

A Polish official at the legation here stated that great importance is attached to this agreement, as the situation was rapidly getting serious and already there has been considerable damage to property as well as casualties.

According to the terms of the agreement, each country is to allow the other's agents freedom of action spread propaganda, and it is hoped that a stop will thereby be put to the strife that had arisen in attempts by opposing agents to suppress each other's propaganda.

The Polish official denies the report that Polish troops are massing on the eastern frontier of Upper Silesia, and says that, owing to the demobilization of the Polish eastern front, many regiments are returning to their garrison towns on the former Russo-German frontier.

A Complex Situation

The informant stated that a very interesting situation is likely to arise out of the result of the decision by the Supreme Council regarding the future of Upper Silesia. This decision, whichever way it goes, will be of supreme importance to England, France, the United States, to say nothing of Poland, Germany, and Central Europe. Practically the whole of the export coal from Upper Silesia at present is going to Germany, thereby enabling Germany to fill the French demand for 2,000,000 tons per month and at the same time retain a certain amount for her own industries.

As a result, France has now more coal than she needs, and besides having 15,000,000 tons in reserve, has practically ceased purchasing from Great Britain. Summing up, the Polish official stated, "We have the remarkable scene of French and British ships shuttling for lack of orders, while Austria is rapidly becoming bankrupt through lack of coal and raw materials for her industries."

Interesting Alternatives

In the unlikely event of the Supreme Council deciding in Silesian question in favor of Germany, France will continue to maintain her surplus, which will soon render her free from the necessity of buying from either Great Britain or the United States. On the other hand, if Upper Silesia is ceded to Poland, Germany will be unable to maintain her supply of 2,000,000 tons to France, which will automatically force France as a purchaser in the open market once more, while Poland, with more coal than she needs, would be able to export to Austria and to the Baltic and the central European states.

This would have the two-fold effect of improving the rates of exchange in Poland and the Baltic states and would also set Austrian factories going. Austria, it was stated, has many commodities that Poland requires, and could start manufacturing once she obtains coal.

The Polish authority stated that feeling runs high on the matter of non-resident Germans being allowed to vote in the forthcoming plebiscite, and the Poles look upon it in much the same light as Great Britain would the suggestion that all American-Irish should be allowed to vote upon some Irish question of national importance.

BOLSHEVIKI SAID TO PLAN BIG OFFENSIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark, (Friday)—According to a Vilna telegram, "Polednia Novosti" announces that Bolshevik forces intend to take the offensive in the West. The advance will take place between Petrograd, Smolensk and Kiev. Large cavalry forces have been posted near Poldisk and Haisson. It is intended, so the paper states, to make the offensive against Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Rumania, the aim being to secure the restoration of Russia's economic situation. A force which comprises 600,000 men is to aim a decisive blow "against Europe" and then to call for a world revolution.

BUILDING TRADES PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—At a meeting of representatives of the building trades here yesterday it was decided to call a meeting in Boston soon to plan the formation of a New England Building Trades Association. This association will be founded to stabilize building construction throughout New England and also to readjust working conditions.

NO PROTEST FROM SPAIN

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Newspaper reports that the Supreme Court decision in the Piedad case, by which property owned by the Roman Catholic Church in the State of Puebla has been turned over to the government, had aroused anger in Spain were de-

nied at the Spanish Legation here yesterday. Dispatches said that representations would be made by Spain for a review of the entire case, but the Charge d'Affaires at the legation said that the rumors were false and that no hint of such a protest had been received.

GEORGIA THWARTS SOVIET INVASION

Government Discovers Deep-Laid Conspiracy for Attack of Bolsheviks Timed to Coincide With Internal Rising

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England, (Friday)—The little republic of Georgia has successfully withstood the threat of Red invasion that for some time has been hanging over her, and at the same time has hunted out the Bolshevik agents that have vainly tried to spread their doctrines within her borders. The Christian Science Monitor's representative learned in an interview with Alfred Gughushvili, head of the Georgian Legation here, that the Georgian Government discovered in the nick of time a deep-laid conspiracy for the invasion of Georgia that was to coincide with an internal rising organized by the Soviet propagandist, Mr. Schlemmer, who has been acting as Bolshevik emissary at Tiflis.

The discovery of the conspiracy aroused such unbounded indignation among the working classes that it became obvious to the Red troops on the frontier that the statement made by their leaders to the effect that the workers of Georgia were "waiting to be delivered" was very wide of the truth. The Red troops, Mr. Gughushvili said, then demanded to be sent back to Azerbaijan and this demand assumed a much graver aspect when they learned that Georgia had proclaimed a general mobilization.

Russo-Turkish Relations

The Red troops, he said, have also been disappointed in the expectation that help would be forthcoming from the Turkish Nationalists and, as a matter of fact, the relations between the Bolsheviks and the Turks have of late become very strained owing to the policy of oppression of the Muslim population throughout Transcaucasia by the Soviet authorities.

How far the Soviet Government can be expected to keep its promises is illustrated, Mr. Gughushvili said, by the treatment to which the recent trade agreement between Moscow and Tiflis had been subjected. The Soviet Government of Russia guaranteed to supply Georgia with 1,000,000 pounds of naphtha monthly in exchange for coal, bricks, timber and so on, on condition that the Georgian Government would supply trains.

Disappearance of Trains

"At first only two trains were sent with special tank cars and engines for transporting the naphtha from Baku to Tiflis, and much to the surprise of the Georgians, Mr. Gughushvili said, the trains were duly returned filled with naphtha. Traffic increased till at last the Georgians were persuaded to send on December 5, 12 engines with trains carrying 240 tank cars, but instead of being returned, the whole lot has been commandeered by the Azerbaijan Soviet Government and the personnel of the trains made prisoners. This is stated frankly by the Soviet press in a retaliatory measure for the Georgian Government having expelled Communists from Georgia. Strong representations have been made to Moscow but there is little hope entertained of ever again seeing this valuable rolling stock as, of course, Georgia is not in a position to press her claim."

BRITISH AIRSHIP RETURNS IN SAFETY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England, (Friday)—The airship R-34, which first achieved fame by crossing the Atlantic twice in July, 1919, has returned in safety to the aerodrome at Howden, Yorkshire, after a mishap during a practice cruise over the North Sea. The airship was partially disabled, the Air Ministry announced, and her speed was considerably reduced, but the cause of the disablement is not established. It is, however, reported that the airship struck a hill in flight and broke her propellers. Airship R-32, and two destroyers were sent to her assistance.

REVOTE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The reconvened constitutional convention yesterday voted to resubmit to the people constitutional amendments that failed of approval last November, providing for a state income tax, a reduction of the House of Representatives, and a graduated tax on inheritances. A new amendment would eliminate the word male in certain sections, thereby opening all state offices to women.

HALF RELIEF FUND RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Announcement was made yesterday that half the \$23,000,000 fund needed to feed the needy children of Europe had been received by the European Relief Council, of which Herbert Hoover is chairman.

STORAGE AMOUNT DROPS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A decline in the amount of eggs, poultry, meat and fish in storage in Massachusetts is noted by the Department of Food and Chemicals. Eggs have dropped to one-third the quantity of two years ago, while the other commodities have declined to two-thirds.

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS AGAIN ATTACKED

Irish Sympathizers Demand That He Be Disciplined for Remarks Made in Boston—Statement by Secretary Daniels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, is to appoint himself a tribunal of one to adjudge the propriety of the utterances of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, United States Navy, who in Boston, last Thursday, urged the danger to the solidarity of the English-speaking peoples through the Sinn Fein agitation campaign conducted in the United States.

The rear admiral on this occasion, as in former instances, refused to mind words. He hit straight and he hit hard, bringing down on himself, as was the inevitable, the wrath of the element in the United States that is in league with Sinn Fein.

Secretary Daniels took up the cudgels for supposed naval propriety, following telegrams from Irish sympathizers in Boston demanding that Rear Admiral Sims be subjected to discipline for his speech on Tuesday. Beyond the intimation that he disapproved of officers talking "too much," the Secretary of Navy declared yesterday that his course of action would not be determined until he had secured a verbatim copy of the speech of Admiral Sims.

Old Charge Reiterated

The telegrams to Mr. Daniels harped on the old charge, repeated with parrot-like assiduity ever since Admiral Sims scored the naval administration during the war, namely, that the latter is a British propagandist, whose utterances "slandered a race that have always demonstrated their friendship and loyalty to America." It is apparent that the bolt from the American Rear Admiral that provoked the assaults now being made on him was his declaration that certain elements in Ireland were in league with the common enemy of Great Britain and the United States at a critical period of the world war.

The Secretary of the Navy expects a complete copy of the remarks of Rear Admiral Sims. He will then determine whether or not the case is one for disciplinary action as is recommended in the protests received at the Navy Department.

The general view here is that any action by the Secretary, particularly in view of the character of the protests, would create public suspicion, that it is but another case of "permanency of ancient causes." In other words, there is an old feud between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Sims. The country knows the cause of it to have been the latter's criticism of the naval administration during the war. There was a disposition to court-martial Rear Admiral Sims at that time. Having failed to order a trial when the controversy was at its height, it is not believed here that Secretary Daniels would undertake to discipline the Rear Admiral merely on a protest from sundry citizens of Boston.

Statement by Secretary Daniels

Secretary Daniels yesterday tried to make it plain that he did not desire to put himself in the light of censoring Admiral Sims. He outlined his general views on naval officers making public speeches as follows: "For naval officers who want to get into the limelight, there are two courses. One course is to muzzle them and thus enable them to put themselves more in the limelight by shouting that they are muzzled. The other is to give them rope enough to hang themselves. Of the two evils, I do not know which is the worse." This is probably a case where Secretary Daniels will prefer the "rope" to the "muzzle," for the great reason that, apart from any feeling he may personally have against Rear Admiral Sims, he will hesitate to put himself in the position of championing the American-Irish, that is the small group of agitators among them, even to straighten out "old scores." Secretary Daniels relinquishes office on March 4 and it is the most unlikely thing in the world that he will celebrate the last month of office in an attempt to discipline one of the great naval officers of the United States.

Telegrams of Protest

One of the telegrams of protest came from Thomas A. Niland of East Boston, the other from Matthew Cummings, president of the Greater Boston Council Friends of Irish Freedom. The Niland telegram demands that Rear Admiral Sims be court-martialed, while the Cummings telegram demands that unless Rear Admiral Sims substantiates his statements he be "compelled" to apologize to the "Irish people."

Friends of Rear Admiral Sims believe that he weighed his statements, that they are capable of substantiation; that they are, in fact, a matter of history record. In any case, they know that Rear Admiral Sims is a fighter and not a apologist.

THEATRICAL

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Little Old New York

By Rida Johnson Young

Good Times

AT THE HIPPODROME

Suite 30113 & 30114 in Advance

COMPARISON OF SCHOOL CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. JACKSON, Mississippi—Prof. R. W. Bond, state Superintendent of Education, has been making some comparisons showing what other states pay for educating their boys and girls while Mississippi is spending so little. California appropriates \$30 per capita against \$4 in Mississippi. The California counties appropriate a like sum, thus making \$60 per capita, while in Mississippi some counties appropriate nothing whatever, and none of them over a few thousand dollars, so that the state and county appropriations combined do not reach \$10 per capita in any county. The length of the school term in California is eight and one-half months, in Mississippi it is five months. The average salary in California, for teachers, is \$900 per year, while in Mississippi it is \$382 per year for white teachers, and less than that for black. The school age in California is from 3 to 16 years; in Mississippi it is from 5 to 21. Hence, the California child receives a total of \$240 for eight years' schooling, while the Mississippi child goes to school twice as long and receives a total per capita, in 16 years, of but \$84 from the State, and nothing additional from some of the counties.

NEW JERSEY AUTO LAW PENALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. TRENTON, New Jersey—When an automobilist is arrested and convicted of driving while under the influence of liquor, he must, under the law, serve at least the mandatory minimum sentence of 30 days in jail. For a police court judge or recorder to shorten the sentence, regardless of the motive, is contrary to the statute, according to a ruling by the state Attorney-General. There have been instances where men sent to jail for such offenses have been released after serving two-thirds of their term. The state law reads: "Any person or persons who shall operate an automobile or motor or any other vehicle over any public street or highway while under the influence of intoxicating liquors shall be adjudged to be a disorderly person, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by an imprisonment of not less than 30 days and not more than six months."

PROHIBITION GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—N. B. Miller, assistant field supervisor of the prohibition unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, representing 10 states of the northwestern division, who conferred here with Lorenzo Richards, prohibition enforcement officer for Utah, declared that enforcement throughout the western states was gaining ground, but violations were still widespread and a much larger force of prohibition officers was necessary.

SAN DIEGO GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN DIEGO, California—San Diego experienced a substantial increase in industrial and residential growth last year, according to figures compiled by the building department. Buildings to the value of \$3,520,082 were constructed and 39,911 building permits issued, an increase of almost \$1,000,000 over the building activities of 1919.

BORDER CHARGE TO TOURISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN DIEGO, California—Tourists who desire to cross the international border between San Diego and Tijuana, Mexico, are now obliged to pass for a passport visa, good for 10 days.

Astounding Purchase of 2220 Porto Rican Hand Made Blouses

2.95

The Sale Starts Tuesday

Order by Mail Today

WE claim no great credit for making so low a price as this on these superior hand made blouses—the manufacturer for reasons of his own found it wise to make this possible for us.

He has done this for no one else in Boston.

He says he will not do it again for us. It is enough to know that we can now offer 2220 Hand Made Blouses at a price heretofore unheard of for the quality of material and workmanship. There are six styles similar to the one sketched.

Every one of fine batiste. Every one made beautifully by hand. Every one with dainty hand tucks. Every one has either hand drawn work or hemstitching by hand.

Mail Orders Will Receive Full Consideration

These blouses will not be placed on sale in the store until Tuesday. In order that those shopping by mail may have full opportunity of having their orders in the store when the sale opens. Please address:

Barbara West, Personal Shopper, The Shepard Stores, Boston, (5) Mass.

Winter Street—Second Floor

The Shepard Stores

BOSTON

MEXICAN OIL LAND CLAIMS PROTECTED

Federal Order, Transmitted to Washington, Accepted as Indicating a Liberal Policy Toward Bonafide Owners and Lessees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hafael Zubarrin, secretary of the Mexican Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who recently suspended all action on federal zone concessions permitted under the Carranza decrees, has just ordered the suspension of all filings and procedure under denunciations not filed by the owners or lessees of lands on which the claims are located, according to a cable message from Tampico received yesterday. The dispatch quotes the following warning posted at the federal petroleum agency at Tuxpam by order of the Mexican Government:

"Be it known by the public that from and after this date, by instructions of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, this agency suspends the filing of and all procedure under all denunciations not filed by owners or lessees of lands on which the claims are located. Tuxpam, January 24."

Third parties not related to the land as owners or lessees are now absolutely cut off by the action of the federal government.

There is an optimistic tone at the State Department concerning the prospects of a satisfactory settlement with Mexico of the outstanding controversies, officials inclining to the belief that President Obregon, who has been in office less than two months, is desirous of effecting an early understanding with the United States.

It is learned that practically all recent official advice from Mexico City reflect confidence in the good intentions of President Obregon, whose utterances have indicated intention to compose by performance, rather than by treaty promises, the differences with America.

There is intense interest here in the government petroleum bill which will be submitted to the Mexican Congress when it meets in special session next month. While there are 14 items in the agenda, outside of which the Congress cannot go during the special session, the most important, in the view of authorities here, is the petroleum bill, but while it has been prepared, its contents are not known.

The measure is believed, however, to follow, with important alterations, the petroleum bill which was passed by the Mexican Senate in December, 1915, but which, because of the legislative support it would have given to the Carranza policy of confiscation, did not meet the views of the American Government.

SUPERIORITY OF AIRCRAFT CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of the statements made by Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell and other officers, before the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, Daniel R. Anthony (R.), Representative from Kansas, committee chairman, said yesterday that he would bring the matter of the air service before the House, and in particular would ask that ocean vessels be furnished for experimental purposes. These it has been unable to get from the War Department, it is asserted.

Maj. T. H. Bane, appearing before the committee, asserted that for \$10,000,000 the American coast could get more protection from bombing machines than from the \$40,000,000 that would be paid for one battleship and that, besides, the battleship is useless unless it is accompanied by auxiliaries. General Menoher, when asked by a member of the committee if he was certain the air service was going to be able to destroy battleships and put navies out of existence, replied: "I think we are coming to that."

"When?" he was asked.
"It is a question of development," he said. He admitted that this part of the air development was still in the experimental stage, but he added that he believed that from the air alone could a hostile invasion be prevented.

NO UNITED STATES ENVOY TO IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An attempt by William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, to include the "Republic of Ireland" among the countries to which envoys would be accredited, John Jacob Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, raised the point of order that "there is no authority of law for the item and that there is no executive recognition of such a country."

"Has the gentleman (Representative Mason) any assurance that the 'Republic of Ireland' will be recognized by the incoming President after July, when the appropriations are

made?" asked Tom Connally (D.), Representative from Texas.
"I have no such assurance," Representative Mason replied.
In sustaining the point of order, Horace M. Tower (R.), Representative from Iowa and acting Speaker of the House, declared, "It would be, in the judgment of the chair, perfectly proper for Congress to consider consular recognition of the independence of Ireland, at another time, even of making an appropriation to that effect, but we are now operating under a ruling for the consideration of the appropriation, which precludes any amendment that is not authorized by existing laws. As there is no such existing law and as the President of the United States has not seen fit to recognize the 'Republic of Ireland,' there would be no authority either by the statutes or under the Constitution for this appropriation."

Lord Mayor on Program
NEW YORK, New York—The American Committee for Relief in Ireland announced yesterday that Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, would appear today at an Irish meeting in this city. The committee denied he had slipped quietly out of this country for Ireland.

FIRM DEMAND FOR MEDICAL LIBERTY

Board of Health of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Declared to Have Overstepped Its Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lawrence, Mass., Office
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The movement against compulsory vaccination, and particularly against what is alleged to be an overstepping of its powers by the local board of health, is attaining large proportions here. A mass meeting of protest will be held in Liberty Hall on Thursday evening next.

It is reported that 150 children have been excluded from the public schools within the last few weeks, that others have been notified that they must be vaccinated or remain away, and that 90 unvaccinated children have been sent home from a parochial school, to which, it is contended by friends of medical freedom, the law requiring vaccination except on certificate of unfitness does not apply. Only public schools, it is held, are included within the scope of the Massachusetts law.

At least one child is learned, is suffering from septic poisoning following vaccination.

The Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts has taken up the campaign in aid of the protesting parents and other opponents of medical domination in this city. Representatives of the league recently interviewed William P. White, Mayor of Lawrence, and Bernard Sheridan, superintendent of schools, in an effort to enlist their good offices in ameliorating conditions. Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary of the league, asserts that children are being unlawfully excluded from the public schools in cases where their parents have complied with the legal requirement that in order to escape vaccination they must have a physician's certificate of unfitness for vaccination.

It is also declared by representatives of the league that health board officers have been insisting on "successful" vaccination. The league contends that as the statute does not use the word "successful," nor define vaccination, one vaccination, whether it "takes" or not, is compliance with the law.

FILIBUSTER CHARGED ON TARIFF BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The charge that a filibuster was in progress in the Senate to defeat the Fordney emergency tariff bill was made by Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, yesterday, when the Senate resumed consideration of the measure.

"I do not inuendure it; I charge it," Senator Ashurst exclaimed, after some discussion of the situation aroused by the circulation on Thursday by Boies Penrose, in charge of the bill, of a petition to involve the Senate cloture rule.

C. S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, denied knowledge of an organized effort to delay the bill. He declared, however, that he intended to see that a full and free discussion was had, despite the cloture proposal.

LACK OF JURISDICTION CHARGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Herman Weissels, held in the Tombs prison from May 1, 1919, to January 30, 1920, and then transferred to the Brooklyn navy yard for court-martial as a spy, was arrested by the Department of Justice without a warrant, according to a brief filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in habeas corpus proceedings. It is contended that the military authorities were without jurisdiction.

Whether they be lamb, or pork, or mutton, the flavor will be enhanced if you use the relish with a Frenchy zest—thick, piquant

Al Sauce

CLOTHING WORKERS DEFY EMPLOYERS

Industry Belongs to Those Who Do the Work, Says Secretary of Union—Agrees Employers Own the Tools and Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The suit brought against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America by the Clothing Manufacturers Association, seeking to bring about dissolution of the union, has apparently served to unify and strengthen the locked out workers, rather than to frighten them into modifying their demands. At a mass meeting attended by 15,000 workers there was evidence of general approval when what was considered by many as the keynote of the clothing workers' fundamental theory was struck by Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the union. Mr. Schlossberg said:

"We proclaim to all, and we don't care what construction the agents of the manufacturers put upon the statement, that the clothing industry is ours."

Basis of Workers' Claims
"The employers own the tools and the factories. We are not taking them away. They are simply protected by the law. But every stitch that goes into a garment represents our blood and our marrow. Clothing is not made by idle machines nor by lawyers, but by those who really do the work."

"We, the workers, are investing all our active life, the whole bright hours of the day, our youth, our manhood and our womanhood. The employers invest their money; we our lives and our health."

"The industry is ours because our lives are in it. We will not permit the employers to determine how many hours we shall work, what wages we shall receive, or whether we shall maintain a union."

"The Amalgamated has pulled 200,000 human beings from the slums and the sweat shop, it has raised them to the progressive level of twentieth century civilization and it is determined to hold for them what it has got, and to get more."

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, said in part:

"In this, the eighth week of the lockout, we serve notice to the manufacturers that it is impossible to break us down. Having failed so far the employers are going to the courts. I am not here to discuss what the courts may or may not do, but I serve notice on the employers that the Amalgamated cannot be dissolved."

Open Shop Movement Brought In

"It has come to me from direct sources that Mr. Bandler, president of the Manufacturers Association, has made the direct statement that clothing manufacturers are not paying the bills for this fight; that some one else is paying for it, and the questions should be asked, 'Who is behind this lockout? Who pays the bills? Where is the invisible power, the invisible government that has determined that you should be locked out?'"

"The evidence is accumulating that we have been singled out by the movement which is known as the open-shop movement, because they believe that if they can break down our organization the rest will fall down by themselves. I feel that I am speaking for you in serving notice not only to the manufacturers, but on this unscrupulous movement, in saying that if the challenge of the open-shop movement has been thrown to us, not only by the clothing manufacturers, but by this union-smashing, human life-crushing movement—I feel that I can say for you that we accept the challenge, we will fight it out. In this eighth week of the lockout we are here to say that we are ready for eight weeks more, or eight months more."

RESERVISTS' CHECKS UNCLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than 60,000 checks on the National Treasury for retained pay due naval reservists are unclaimed at the

Navy Department because of the failure of the reservists to keep the department informed of their correct address. It was announced yesterday. Numerous complaints have reached the department from men alleging failure to receive retained pay, and in most cases the failure was due to an incorrect address at the department. All of the more than 60,000 checks now unclaimed were mailed to the last address received at the department and were returned by the postal authorities.

CONSORTIUM TO BE EXPLAINED TO CHINA

Misapprehension of Aims Said to Have Caused Opposition—Acceptance Expected When Doubts Have Been Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The position of certain elements in China to acceptance of the international consortium for the financial relief of that country was largely due to misapprehension of the aims of the consortium powers in attaching strings to the loans to be extended, it was declared at the State Department yesterday. The misunderstanding has been cleared away, it was added, and there is no expectation on the part of the powers that China will delay final acceptance.

The department will issue in a few days a joint statement agreed on by the British, French, Japanese and American governments defining the purposes and scope of the consortium. The loans has been approved on the part of Chinese officials and bankers regarding the aims underlying the consortium, and this mistrust has operated to delay acceptance by the Peking Government.

After the meeting of the banking groups of the four powers interested in the consortium on the completion of the organization last October in New York, a statement was issued, but it did not succeed in removing all the doubts of the Chinese, and the Premier, Chien Hung-hsun, himself has voiced apprehension that acceptance of the consortium's project might compromise the sovereignty of the nation.

The principal objection from the Chinese viewpoint has been based on the consortium's requirement that, in order to safeguard the interests of the lenders, the consortium's agents shall oversee the application of the loans and supervise the tax collections specified as guarantees. The object of the consortium's conditions is said to have been to prevent what is known as "squeeze" by Chinese officials, previous foreign loans having in large measure been misappropriated by officials.

The consortium at the present time does not contemplate making any political loan to China, that is, for carrying on the government, but offers loans for constructive work and for the development of the country's resources, the immediate object being the building of railways which when completed would be turned over directly to the Chinese Government instead of being held under foreign control and operation.

LIFE INSURANCE AS SOURCE OF CREDIT

Senator Kenyon's Bill Calls for Two Corporations Under Special Charter to Obtain Money to Finance Export of Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, yesterday introduced a rural credits bill which differs in its proposed methods from other bills that have been introduced at this session of Congress to help the farmer and to benefit the foreign purchaser of American commodities.

The bill would create two corporations by special charter—a rural credits society and one for general insurance. The credits society consists of one central bank with \$25,000,000 capital to be furnished by the government without interest. This would be required by a sinking fund created by the bill. There would be 48 branches, one for each state, with \$500,000,000 of capital to be furnished by the insurance company accepting the federal charter created by the bill. This stock would be paid a 5 per cent cumulative dividend and become a guarantee against the loss of the government capital. Any number of community associations or commissions might be organized by farmers with not less than seven members each. This common stock would be owned by farmer members and divided into shares of \$5 each.

Three commissioners would be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to negotiate with one of the largest life insurance companies for the purpose of inducing it to accept such federal charter in lieu of its state charter, and make an investment in the credit society aggregating \$7,200,000 and choose the credit society's auditor and deputy auditors.

"The fact that the capital of such an insurance company becomes a guarantee of every piece of that rural paper and the insurance company is placed in a position to acquire active participation in the society's business, is bound to inspire confidence of investors in such paper," said Senator Kenyon.

"At present the deposit banks are so loaded down with frozen assets that they are powerless to finance the export of surplus crops to countries whose people will starve without them."

"The proposed credit society could safely do such business, as the borrowed capital would be received in the open market and would be payable at fixed dates in the future. It would benefit the whole credit system."

ACTION EXPECTED ON COAL CONTROL BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Proponents of the Calder bill providing for emergency federal regulation of the coal industry, and even operation of the mines, plan to seek a vote in the Senate on the measure before the present session ends on March 4. It is still in the manufacture committee, which has held extensive hearings, but committee members familiar with the views of their colleagues said yesterday it would be reported out on Monday or Tuesday next. Some modification on certain

DAYLIGHT SAVING HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The Assembly Agriculture Committee will hold a hearing on the daylight saving bills next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Business and industrial interests will attempt to save the daylight saving law from the attacks of the agricultural interests. Repeal is probable unless the committee is convinced by an imposing showing that business and industry, which comprise a heavy majority of the State's population, demand its retention. These interests will, however, urge that the daylight saving period be reduced from seven to five months.

"GOOD SENSE" A Shoe for all ages

Near fifty years ago the Coward Good Sense Shoe was first manufactured. It was accorded instant acceptance, then, and received the flattery of many imitators.

Most of the others have since abandoned "Good Sense" for "snappy styles," but the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe has steadily grown in popularity and today we are manufacturing and selling more of these friendly shoes than ever before.

True to the foot from heel to toe and made from the softest seasoned leathers, "Good Sense" combines easy, helpful, thoroughgoing comfort with dignity of appearance.

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262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)
Sold Nowhere Else

The Coward Shoe

Good Chops

Whether they be lamb, or pork, or mutton, the flavor will be enhanced if you use the relish with a Frenchy zest—thick, piquant

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LIFE INSURANCE AS SOURCE OF CREDIT

Senator Kenyon's Bill Calls for Two Corporations Under Special Charter to Obtain Money to Finance Export of Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, yesterday introduced a rural credits bill which differs in its proposed methods from other bills that have been introduced at this session of Congress to help the farmer and to benefit the foreign purchaser of American commodities.

The bill would create two corporations by special charter—a rural credits society and one for general insurance. The credits society consists of one central bank with \$25,000,000 capital to be furnished by the government without interest. This would be required by a sinking fund created by the bill. There would be 48 branches, one for each state, with \$500,000,000 of capital to be furnished by the insurance company accepting the federal charter created by the bill. This stock would be paid a 5 per cent cumulative dividend and become a guarantee against the loss of the government capital. Any number of community associations or commissions might be organized by farmers with not less than seven members each. This common stock would be owned by farmer members and divided into shares of \$5 each.

Three commissioners would be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to negotiate with one of the largest life insurance companies for the purpose of inducing it to accept such federal charter in lieu of its state charter, and make an investment in the credit society aggregating \$7,200,000 and choose the credit society's auditor and deputy auditors.

"The fact that the capital of such an insurance company becomes a guarantee of every piece of that rural paper and the insurance company is placed in a position to acquire active participation in the society's business, is bound to inspire confidence of investors in such paper," said Senator Kenyon.

"At present the deposit banks are so loaded down with frozen assets that they are powerless to finance the export of surplus crops to countries whose people will starve without them."

"The proposed credit society could safely do such business, as the borrowed capital would be received in the open market and would be payable at fixed dates in the future. It would benefit the whole credit system."

ACTION EXPECTED ON COAL CONTROL BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Proponents of the Calder bill providing for emergency federal regulation of the coal industry, and even operation of the mines, plan to seek a vote in the Senate on the measure before the present session ends on March 4. It is still in the manufacture committee, which has held extensive hearings, but committee members familiar with the views of their colleagues said yesterday it would be reported out on Monday or Tuesday next. Some modification on certain

DAYLIGHT SAVING HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The Assembly Agriculture Committee will hold a hearing on the daylight saving bills next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Business and industrial interests will attempt to save the daylight saving law from the attacks of the agricultural interests. Repeal is probable unless the committee is convinced by an imposing showing that business and industry, which comprise a heavy majority of the State's population, demand its retention. These interests will, however, urge that the daylight saving period be reduced from seven to five months.

"GOOD SENSE" A Shoe for all ages

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Most of the others have since abandoned "Good Sense" for "snappy styles," but the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe has steadily grown in popularity and today we are manufacturing and selling more of these friendly shoes than ever before.

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ARMENIAN HOPE OF TREATY REVISION

Even French Mandate Might Be Acceptable If the Rumanians Were Granted Autonomy in Cilicia, Says Roopen Harrian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Possibility of revising the Treaty of Sevres is arousing keen interest among Armenians in this city, and Roopen Harrian, just arrived from Cilicia, expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the belief that it might be revised in favor of the Armenians.

Mr. Harrian made several observations which are of interest as throwing more light on Near East conditions. He intimated that the Armenians might not object even to a French mandate over Cilicia if something like an autonomous country of their own was granted to them there.

But the French did not like the independent character of the Armenians and they thought they could exploit the Turks more effectively to their own purposes. Self-interest, said Mr. Harrian, was at the bottom of French mistakes in the Near East. Mr. Harrian declared that General Gouraud had himself said, when the Armenians were asking for an autonomous Cilicia, "You don't expect us to make an Armenia in every corner of the world, do you?"

But the opposition to things French was clear. For two years the French had been trying to import their goods into Cilicia, but the great bulk of imports remained Italian, British and American. In this lay another cause of the French dislike of the Armenians, whose character as constructive workers was indicated by the fact that during the year and a half the Armenians and Greeks had been back in Adana they had obtained control of 90 per cent of its trade and commerce.

Mr. Harrian, who left Cilicia on November 18 last, said that there was no fighting of any importance there then, because of winter conditions. The French should not, however, deceive themselves into thinking that they had calmed the Turks; the weather conditions had done that and spring would doubtless bring new Turkish attacks.

The French had had orders not to fight the Turks unless actually attacked, "unless the Turks came into the French trenches," as Mr. Harrian put it. And the Armenians were well able to defend themselves if encouraged and assisted to do so.

HAWAIIAN RACIAL POPULATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Japanese population of Hawaii in 1920 was 109,274 out of the total population of 255,912, and represented an increase for that race of about 33 per cent since 1910, the Census Bureau announced yesterday. The only race which showed a greater increase in Hawaii than the Japanese was the Filipino, with an increase from 2361 in 1910 to 21,031 in 1920. The native Hawaiian peoples decreased in the last decade from 26,041 to 23,723.

The Man's Shop

A Floor of Complete Masculinity

Shortening the World's Space Hour—Automobiles, Aeroplanes and the Express Elevators to the Man's Shop at Lord & Taylor

Rich in Lowered Prices

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS DEFENDED

Members Reply to Statement of Governor Miller of New York That It Has No Proper Place in Two-Party System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Woman voters throughout the state discussed with keen interest yesterday Gov. Nathan L. Miller's statement to the New York State League of Women Voters, that it had no proper place in a scheme of government dependent upon parties, because groups exerting political power and yet not organized into political parties were a menace.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, who passed through New York yesterday on a speaking tour, took exception to Governor Miller's statement. "Any statement that a nonpartisan organization is a menace when it works for legislative measures seems to me absolutely at variance with the facts of the case as proved by large numbers of nonpartisan organizations of men which have worked for civic state or national measures and which have done notable service in behalf of good government. The League of Women Voters is primarily interested in legislation which concerns women and children. It proposes to work for the measures it indorses by methods which are entirely above board, educate public opinion and second, to make that intelligent public opinion effective in proportion to its strength."

The Governor's Argument

The two-party system is essential to the American system of government, said the Governor to the convention of the league at Albany. That system would not work with a number of parties, because this would bring about log-rolling by which the majority might be prevented from governing. There had been parties other than the two great parties, said a minority vote had elected a president, but he held that his premise of the two-party system was sound.

Women voters, for whose patriotism and capacity for public service he had the highest respect, if they had the influence they should have, must exert it through a political party.

There was no question of the existence of the right of a minority to register its will. The right even existed to form a political party to change the form of government, if done constitutionally. Either a majority or a minority had the right to form a political party to further any aims, if furthered constitutionally and legally.

But when not organized as a political party, any organization sought to exert political influence, to coerce officials, by intimidation or otherwise, by promise of support at the elections or by threats, open or covert, of opposition, such an organization was a menace to free representative government, because it might mean government by the minority.

The Wadsworth Contest

The Governor was not saying that the league undertook to exert political power. But it could not have been nonpartisan when it sought to exert political power in the last election (he was referring especially to the unsuccessful campaign of the league against United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., an anti-suffragist). And, added the Governor, "the signal failure of your effort to punish an official because he had stood for what he thought was right was one of the most hopeful signs of the enduring nature of our institutions."

Replying to the Governor, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said the Governor was suspicious of the league because it "constitutes the remains of that army which for 50 years in this State fought the battle for enfranchisement of their sex. They stood fast until the State and the nation caught up with them. The majority surrendered, but a minority remains, still bitter because we are women."

It was true that the government was one of parties. But the league had urged women to become enrolled voters because within the party alone could they secure the nomination of responsible candidates and somewhat progressive party platforms. They hoped to have more success than the unfortunate men of the past had had. Mrs. Catt did not recall a time in the history of the country when a great reform had been brought about by a political party. The Republican Party was a group before it was a party, and neither one of the great parties had ever mentioned prohibition in its platform, and yet prohibition was here. The league members were citizens, like members of the Anti-Saloon League, the League to Enforce Peace, and the Citizens Union. Mrs. Catt did not believe that any group honestly trying to get better government was a menace. No political party would ever take up an idea until that idea had grown so strong that unless it took it up the party would lose votes.

AMERICANIZATION OF CHINESE IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Advancing the interests of the Chinese in the United States through Americanization and education is an object of the Kuo Min Tang, an affiliate of the new Chinese Nationalist Party, recently incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island, which was addressed at its meeting for organization by Ma Sope, trade representative in New York of Southern China as well as the personal representative of Sun Yat-sen.

The speaker outlined the present

situation in China and urged the Chinese in the United States to give their aid to the establishment of a real republic in China. He said that the government at Peking is ignoring the constitutional requirements for approval by the Chinese Parliament of all transactions with other countries and illustrated his statement by present negotiations to borrow money from foreign bankers without consulting the people or the Parliament. This money he asserted, would be used to promote the movement of the autocratic element at Peking to defeat a free China.

TRADE TOUR OF MEXICO PLANNED

Associated Industries of Massachusetts Hopes to Extend Trade With Southern Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hoping to show the business men of Mexico that Massachusetts manufacturers are not ultra-conservative and to convince them that they can furnish them "every known kind of manufactured product from a pin to an electric turbine," plans have been completed for a trade tour of Mexico by a group of Massachusetts manufacturers under the auspices of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The plan calls for a special train to leave Boston on March 12 and return on April 4. Arrangements are being made by government officials, merchants and bankers for the entertainment of the party in Mexico City, Tampico, Monterey and San Luis Potosi. By permission of the Mexican Government, Salvador E. Portillo, Consul for Mexico in Boston, will accompany the party and two English-speaking representatives of the Mexican Government will meet the visitors at Laredo, Texas, and remain with them as interpreters during the tour.

"Authorities agree," says the announcement, "that there never were such opportunities for trade between the United States and Mexico as there are today, and that they are constantly increasing. A representative of a concern affiliated with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, who spent four years in Mexico, and has only recently returned, says there are hundreds of millions of potential contracts in Tampico alone for products of which more than 75 per cent are manufactured in Massachusetts and other parts of New England."

"The National City Bank of New York says 'the opportunities for American trade with Mexico today are greater and more propitious than they have been in many years, if ever before'; also that Mexico is now a safe place for Americans to travel and do business, and that the losses incidental to doing business with Mexicans, under recent banking arrangements, are no greater than those attending similar business done between concerns in the United States."

LICENSES PROPOSED FOR BOND HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Seven bond firms here are proposing a law to the Legislature which they say would protect investors against financial disaster. The bill would require dealers to procure permits from the corporation commissioner before operating or before selling any bonds, stocks or other securities. Before a permit was issued it would be obligatory upon the commissioner to investigate the person or the organization proposing to deal in securities, and require a full statement of assets and liabilities. If the commissioner found that a dealer is guilty of misrepresentation or fraud, the applicant would be precluded from operating.

RECORD OF SOUTHERN PROHIBITION DISTRICT

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—A total of 9401 illicit stills were confiscated and 5328 arrests were made last year in the southern prohibition district, which comprises Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, according to figures made public yesterday by S. R. Brame, supervising agent of the district. Prosecutions resulted in fines aggregating \$288,585 and imprisonments totaling 2378 months.

The value of property seized for sale was \$1,008,171, while property destroyed was valued at \$1,524,515. Taxes and penalties assessed by the Internal Revenue Department for the area aggregated \$4,561,253.

FUNDS FOR MAINE UNIVERSITY

AUGUSTA, Maine—Financial provision to the extent of \$1,153,257 for University of Maine for two and a half years is made in resolves introduced in the Legislature. The proposed appropriations consist of \$780,000 for maintenance, \$200,000 for payment of indebtedness, \$45,000 for construction of a girl's dormitory, \$50,000 for a horticultural building and \$73,257 for cooperative agricultural work.



Reich and Lièvre

RICH AND LEE-AVER

HEARINGS PLANNED ON MORRIS REPORT

Action of State Department on California-Japanese Agreement Said to Await Conference on Terms as Now Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Before the State Department decides what action shall be taken on the recommendations submitted by Roland S. Morris, Ambassador to Japan, for a settlement of the issues with Japan, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, will confer fully with California representatives in Congress, and hearings will be given to other interested parties also, it was learned yesterday at the State Department.

It is not understood to be the intention of the State Department to hold public meetings, but an opportunity will be afforded to the congressmen of California, the Governor of that state, and possibly other leading Californians, to present their views before the President transmits to the Senate Mr. Morris' report, together with the amendment to the existing Japanese-American commercial treaty which that report advises.

While the State Department has not formally advised the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the progress of the conversations which have lately been concluded by Mr. Morris and Mr. Shidehara, and which have been conducted in both Tokyo and Washington for more than a year, resulting in the formulation of their recommendations to their respective governments, the members of that committee have been "informally" advised of the progress made, it was said at the State Department.

The Morris-Shidehara negotiations have always been referred to at the State Department as "informal," and it has been declared that the report could only become formal when it shall have been accepted by Mr. Colby as a basis for formal negotiations with Japan. The formal negotiations may take the form either of acceptance by both governments of their respective ambassador's report, or acceptance in part, with further negotiations for an agreement on fresh proposals, or for omissions that either government may urge. There is reason to believe, however, that the report meets with the approval of both governments, and that President Wilson will recommend the treaty amendment as recommended in the report.

An effort will be made, however, to obtain the support of the California representatives in Congress for the amendment, but it is thought their opposition would not prevent the President from recommending sanction of it. State Department officials indicated that failure to obtain assurance that the measure would pass the Senate would not deter the department from submitting the amendment for approval.

FARMERS FIGHT HIGH MACHINERY PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Farmers are going to patch up their old binders this year. With a bolt here and a rivet there, they are going to use the same cultivator and plow until the price of farm machinery follows corn and wheat."

Thus does the Illinois Agricultural Association, with a membership of more than 100,000 farmers, in a statement issued here yesterday, answer the publicity recommended by machinery manufacturers at a recent convention here, designed to reconcile farmers to increased prices on the ground that agricultural implements during the war did not keep pace in price with the rise in farm products during that time. "Illinois farmers scored farm machinery manufacturers," continues the statement, "for increasing prices of machinery at this time." In a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the resolution pointed out the wisdom of careful repair in order that expensive equipment might not help to put the farmer deeper in debt. The Adams County Farm Bureau has established a machinery exchange among farmers, by listing all machinery farmers want and have for sale. The American Farm Bureau Federation has recommended establishing farm machinery repair weeks during the winter.

HAVANA HARBOR CONDITIONS BETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official advice from Havana yesterday stated that improvements in harbor conditions are apparent and the outlook is favorable. There are 70 American vessels in the harbor, compared with 78 the previous week. In the past week there were 47 American and 10 foreign ship arrivals from the port, and 480,000 packages were

dispatched by the customs authorities, compared with 455,000 the previous week.

A total of 30 private warehouses are now bonded, and several additional applications for bonding have been received by the authorities. Due to complete clearance of the government wharf, merchandise long held on lighters in the harbor is now being received at the wharf. Consignees are required to remove it within 72 hours, and if it is not removed it is taken to government storage for 10 days, at the expiration of which time it will be sold at public auction.

BUSINESS RECOVERY SOON IS PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—If exports from the United States do not fall off radically, April and May will see the return to normal business conditions, according to the opinion expressed by Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University in an address at the annual dinner of the Associated Savings Trusts Companies of Massachusetts.

He traced the financial history of the United States since the armistice, asserting that conditions vary in cycles, but commending the action of the Federal Reserve system in the period of near panic.

"If no complication intervene," Professor Bullock said, "it would seem safe to predict that by spring industry will begin to go on again, although perhaps, in a chastened spirit and without enthusiasm. The possible shadow lies in the continuation of war in eastern Europe and the strained conditions in central Europe, so that not enough is produced for export to this continent."

ISSUANCE OF LIQUOR PERMITS HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Pending a ruling by the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, application on the part of wholesale liquor dealers for permits are being held in abeyance, Colby as a basis for formal negotiations with Japan. The formal negotiations may take the form either of acceptance by both governments of their respective ambassador's report, or acceptance in part, with further negotiations for an agreement on fresh proposals, or for omissions that either government may urge. There is reason to believe, however, that the report meets with the approval of both governments, and that President Wilson will recommend the treaty amendment as recommended in the report.

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COAL DEALERS ARE FINALLY WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—What has been sent to retail coal dealers who have maintained a high price level by Eugene C. Haultman, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator. He points to a drop in price of independent coal and notes that certain dealers through ignorance or willfully have held to exorbitant prices. Mr. Haultman recently testified before the Senate Commerce investigating the economic situation, following which he announced his intention of prosecuting continued profiteering in coal. The warning is taken as indicating the allowance of a final period of grace to the dealers who have not yet been willing to adjust their prices to the consumer in accord with the decline in basic cost.

HUMAN POSTER CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Preparations of posters emphasizing certain general and specific humane subjects is the object of a prize contest, open to young people in grade and secondary schools and to art students and any person who wishes to enter, announced by the American Humane Association. Four classes are set with three prizes in each class and other special contests are announced.

QUESTION OF FREE SPEECH IN KANSAS

Right Shall Not Be Violated in Opposition to the Program of the Nonpartisan League, Says the Governor of That State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Free speech, free press and free assemblage will not be violated in the opposition to the advance of the Nonpartisan League program into Kansas, according to Henry J. Allen, Governor of that State. Correspondence between Governor Allen and Albert DeSilver, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, is of interest as showing the progress of the work being done by liberal Americans to protect those three constitutional rights from mob violence.

Mr. DeSilver alleges that American Legion members, last June, used mob violence on organizers for the league at Ellingwood, Kansas. The record of the last two years, during which opposition by legion members to the opinions and propaganda of others has led to action in violation of the law, he also says, should put public officials on their guard.

In his reply to Mr. DeSilver, Governor Allen justifies his own participation in the anti-league campaign and a previous statement credited to him, that Arthur Townley, president of the league, "became a German emissary in the rear" during the war, by pointing to Mr. Townley's indictment for alleged seditious utterances.

Reply of Mr. DeSilver

Replying to the Governor, Mr. DeSilver called attention to the fact that neither the league nor any of its members had been prosecuted by the federal government under the Espionage Act or otherwise; that the Townley indictment was under a Minnesota state act; that he has talked at length with persons who were present during the trial, and he is convinced that there is at least serious doubt as to whether his indictment and conviction were "attributable to anything other than popular heat during a time of great public excitement." Mr. DeSilver adds: "I am confident that in calmer times we shall look back upon such indictments and convictions as his with a sense of regret and shame."

Governor Allen's letter was as follows:

"We are preaching here, in reference to the effort of the Nonpartisan League to gain a foothold in Kansas, the right of free speech, and there is no probability that the fight which the American Legion boys are making in Kansas will lead to disturbances of the nature which occurred when Walter T. Mills was attempting to speak at Ellingwood in June, 1920. The leaders of the American Legion are preaching merely the duty of those who do not believe in the Townley program to meet that program with argument, with the full recital of the accomplishments of Townleyism in North Dakota, and with such observations as they can make truthfully upon the record of Townley during the war."

Reason of Opposition

"I do not know how closely you have followed Townley's career, but you probably will have no trouble in establishing the fact that he was under indictment for seditious utterances. We are contesting the advance of his program in Kansas because we believe it is a destructive program, but nothing in the nature of the contest violates any of the principles of 'free speech, free press and free assemblage.'"

Mr. DeSilver replied: "It is comforting to have your assurance that the present Kansas campaign against the Nonpartisan League is to be limited to a program of educational propaganda. I cannot refrain, however, from reminding you that during the past year and a half there have been in many parts of the country instances where opposition by the American Legion to the opinions and propaganda of others has led to action in violation of existing law. This, I believe, has always been done without the

approval of the national officers of the legion, but that it has been done there can be no doubt. Of course, there is no assurance that such conduct will follow in Kansas, but the record of the past two years at least puts us on our guard."

"With the ideas of the Nonpartisan League, or with the ideas entertained by Mr. Townley himself, the American Civil Liberties Union, of course, cannot be officially concerned. It is merely interested in Mr. Townley's right, together with the right of any other citizen, to express such ideas as he may hold."

HIBBEN PROPOSAL MEETS APPROVAL

Reasons Given for Plan of Limiting Enrollment at Princeton University to 2000 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The appeal in the annual report of John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, for limitation of Princeton's enrollment is meeting with approval among alumni and undergraduates. He has appointed a committee to consider the problem, and there is little doubt that the board of trustees will limit the number of students to 2000 during the current year.

The number of undergraduates now is 1816, nearly 600 more than the campus was designed to accommodate. "Our dormitories," said Mr. Hibben, "have capacity for 1275 students. The new dormitories now contemplated could take care of an additional 400, making a total of 1675, which might be increased to 1725 or 1750. If the undergraduate body were limited to 2000, there would still be upward of 250 men rooming off the campus even after the new dormitories are built."

Another factor is that of feeding the greatly increased number of students—for in the pre-war days the registration seldom mounted over 1200—and this means that the number of men taken into the upper class clubs at Princeton will be larger. Freshmen and sophomores are required to eat at the university dining halls, known as the "commons," and in the spring of his sophomore year a student becomes eligible to election in one of the upper class clubs.

"The dining halls," says Mr. Hibben, "have a capacity for 1200 students. With an estimated undergraduate student body of 2000 this would leave 800 men to be taken care of by the upper class clubs."

Aside from these two factors an increase in enrollment beyond 2000 would greatly alter the life and educational methods of the institution. The "preceptorial system," which was originated and developed at Princeton, requires close contact between the student and his teacher. The students in each course are divided into groups of half a dozen who meet an instructor once a week. To allow the enrollment to grow beyond 2000 would, according to Mr. Hibben, greatly lessen the advantages of this system and hinder its operation.

The university has planned additions to the faculty to accommodate by 1925 2000 students without change in the method of instruction.

"To go beyond this number," says Mr. Hibben, "would necessitate not only a larger faculty, but further accommodations in the way of teaching space and probably housing."

MAINE CANNERS TO WAIT

PORTLAND, Maine—No step will be taken by Maine packers in preparation for next season's pack until the present congestion of foodstuffs is relieved and goods begin to move, until "the present confusion of economic entanglements is battered down" and until the western packers take the initiative and announce their plans. This announcement was made here by the head of one of the largest packing companies in Maine upon his return from the annual meeting of the National Canners Association. The policy of all the packers, he said, will be one of constructive conservatism. The pack of Maine corn is said to have been in excess of consumption for several years, so that large stocks have accumulated.

GOVERNOR ASKED TO ACT ON BEER LAW

Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society Appeals for Repeal of 2.75 Per Cent Beer Statute and a State Enforcement Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Appeal for executive action looking to the repeal of the Massachusetts 2.75 per cent beer law and for the enactment of a state enforcement code is made to Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, in a letter approved by the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society at its fiftieth annual meeting.

The communication describes the position of Massachusetts in having this law on its statute books as "anomalous and in some respects humiliating."

Confidence is expressed in the good judgment and sincerity of the Governor and the Legislature, and it is urged that public sentiment and loyalty to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States demand that the State take action. In recommending that legislation be enacted to provide for the strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, the letter cites specific reasons in support of the demand.

"The Eighteenth Amendment," the letter says, "is operative throughout the territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers, and individuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates every legislative act, whether by Congress or by a state legislature."

"The concurrent power to enforce the amendment conferred on Congress and the several states does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or oppose the prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means. The Volstead Act is the law of the land, universally operative, regardless of action or inaction by the states."

"The amendment prohibits the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The Volstead Act defines intoxicating liquors as those containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume which are fit for beverage purposes."

"We feel assured that this appeal, coming from an honored society, which for 50 years has helped to create a strong public sentiment in behalf of total abstinence, and which sentiment has been an effective influence in bringing about the constructive legislation which has placed our Commonwealth in harmony with the growing sentiment of our people in behalf of prohibition, will receive your helpful and sympathetic consideration."

The letter is signed by Edward H. Haskell and Almon J. Dyer, as president and secretary, respectively, of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society.

COAL DEALERS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Coale & Co., Inc., and William F. Coale, president, and W. H. Bradford & Co., Inc., and Lloyd G. McGrum, general manager of the company, were indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury in the United States District Court on charges of having obtained preference and discrimination in shipments of coal to foreign ports in violation of order No. 6 of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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NEW YORK



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Time is now being reserved, so this is fair notice to all who would like to take up the game.

Telephone to the Golf Secretary, Stuyvesant 4700, extension 222.

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—fashioned with tailored band top and silk ribbon shoulder straps. Remarkable examples of February value-giving.

Glove silk bloomers,
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Full cut bloomers, well reinforced where wear requires.

Envelope chemise of
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—because every size is not available in every color. Such bloomers have been selling right along for 12.50 and 13.75. Your choice of several smart styles.



SOLVING LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Engineering Authority, W. Y. Lewis, Says No Solution Is Possible Unless Some New Traffic Instrument Is Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting, the London Society, which has for its objects the securing of the practical improvement and artistic development of the metropolis, listened to a paper read by William Yorath Lewis A. M. I., on London's traffic troubles and their possible solution by continuous systems.

This problem of dealing with the intense traffic in the heart of all great cities is calling for solution in the great growing cities of America, Australia and Europe, and Mr. Lewis' contention was that no solution is possible, unless some altogether new instrument of traffic is brought into use. Such innovation, it was said, would of necessity have to be worked on the continuous, rather than on the intermittent system; the operation of the latter being the inherent difficulty of all existing methods.

Manchester Problem Acute

It was pointed out that traffic concerns everybody, and that traffic troubles are not limited to London, the Manchester problem, for instance, having been very acute for years and the subject of elaborate reports made by experts who have traversed Europe and America in search of a solution, but in vain. In the heart of Manchester, the congestion and the resulting time delays to business men are as bad as in London, notwithstanding that the heart and suburbs of the city are served by one of the finest tramway systems in the world.

Mr. Yorath Lewis stated that, owing to the colonial character of development work, very few men have the patience to study the problem, whilst those engaged in operating the present transportation concerns are too deeply immersed in the difficulties with which they have to contend. Incidentally, the speaker paid the latter a handsome compliment for doing so well, considering the limitations and the skill involved in handling the present intermittent systems.

Need of Traffic Authority

The author of the paper briefly reviewed the recent fruitless efforts to ameliorate the traffic congestion in London made by various parliamentary, select and advisory committees, and spoke of the oft-demanded London traffic authority as one of the things still hoped for but not yet seen. Mr. Lewis had pointed out to the government, some years ago, that the London Society had done well and gratuitously the work of a London traffic authority.

In the opinion of various authorities, the innovation of a new traffic instrument, which would comprise a continuous plan of operation, would justify the immediate establishment of a traffic tribunal, which would be able, with a little tact and energy to make some initial experiment, and to foster investigations, developments and legislation on the right lines, collaborating with existing concerns and leading to solutions of traffic problems, not only in London, but in most of the other large centers of population, at home and abroad.

Difficulties Made to Vanish

The lecturer classified the traffic troubles of London under two headings: (1) the low effective getting-about speed and (2) the high cost of being unable to walk anywhere. As the result of a large number of tests made by Mr. Lewis, it was shown that the difficulties under heading number (1) were due to the intermittent character of the services. Those under heading number (2) were due to the high cost of labor, power, maintenance and the interest charges.

Most of the above difficulties, the speaker declared, vanish when the system is run continuously instead of intermittently. Reference was made first to continuous lifts, the feasibility of which have been established in London for the last 40 years, there being two or three of these machines still operating in public service, at insignificant cost and with greater safety than the intermittent type of lift.

Mr. Lewis also spoke of the escalators which have recently been introduced and which he advocated more than 10 years ago, and then he proceeded to illustrate the details of the multiple speed moving platform system of transportation, giving facts and figures which had been furnished to him by New York authorities, who are about to install this instrument of transport after many years contemplation. The speaker gave, as the probable reason why the multiple-speed moving platform had not yet been taken up in London, the impression that it was cumbersome and weighty, and the limitation of its speed to 12 miles per hour.

Never Stop Train

Mr. Lewis also referred to the Adkins-Lewis system which he had invented 21 years previously, but which he had discussed only 10 years ago, when it was not inappropriately called "The Never Stop Train." It was shown to have all the advantages of the moving platform's compactness and high speed, due to the remarkable capacity of the system to accomplish high rates of graduated acceleration and deceleration. Just previous to the war, a trial machine of this type was made, and reported upon most favorably, and a demonstration was planned on the Aldwych stit, loaned for the purpose, but this had to be postponed owing to the outbreak of the war.

The lecturer then illustrated the Adkins-Lewis system as applied to the tube railways, in which both tracks

could be accommodated in a single tube of about 16 feet diameter, and yet give capacity equal to the maximum capacity of the London District Railway, and the same speed of 16 miles an hour, but with twice as many stations per mile. It was further illustrated, how, owing to the compactness of the Adkins-Lewis system, shallow subways are possible even now in London, under the pavements. Mr. Lewis claimed that the transit by this means, would be so cheap, effective and rapid that omnibuses would be entirely unable to compete and therefore, they would disappear from the streets.

In order, however, to economize capital cost which, even in the shallow subways might prove in these days to be excessive, the lecturer indicated a plan for overhead railways. This involved a compact, elevated structure comprising the Adkins-Lewis installation located some 20 feet above the street level—this being quite possible in a street, only 70 feet wide. The system was declared to be noiseless, vibrationless, compact and economical in its steel and general construction and something quite distinct from the elevated railways such as are common in America and Liverpool, which carry very heavy electric trains.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN RUSSIAN OIL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Russian Manufacturers and Merchants Association in London is deeply concerned regarding the question of the reopening of trade between Great Britain and Russia. A recent announcement of the association states that it has on several occasions expressed its opinion of the grave danger and the desirability of results connected with any attempts to enter into trade agreements of any kind with the representative of the Soviet Government of Russia in this country. At the present moment the association has been informed on good authority that the representatives of two British oil concerns have entered into negotiations with Mr. Krasin's delegation for a concession for the exploitation of two oil fields.

Considering its former task to be the protection and advancement of Russian national industries, the association protests against this proposed dilapidation of Russian national wealth, and it states that any obligation in the form of concessions or otherwise by the non-recognized Soviet Government will have no obligatory force for any future regularly constituted democratic government of Russia.

The association recalls the fact that of all branches of Russian industry the petroleum industry has to the greatest extent attracted British capital and enterprise. According to the Russian Year Book for 1916, no less than 84 companies were registered in Great Britain for the exploitation of certain Russian oil fields. About 20 of these had started work and invested considerable sums of capital. The property of these companies has since been seized by the Bolsheviks precisely as has that of purely Russian companies, with the aim of exploiting the industry on Communist lines.

The Russian Manufacturers and Merchants Association feels assured that in the future there will be a regenerated and democratic Russia which will require the help of foreign—and particularly of British—capital, for the development of the oil industry and for other branches. It will require solid capitalistic assistance, based on generally acknowledged ideas of legality and honesty, rather than on the seizure of property already owned by other people.

GERMAN TRAWLERS FOR BRITISH BUYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The restoration of the British fishing fleets has found a place in the recent schemes of reconstruction. During the war many British fishing vessels were lost at sea, but the losses are now being made good rapidly. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is supplying former service men with a number of drifters to be paid for on the installment system, and is fitting existing inshore vessels with auxiliary motor power. For the benefit of former service men also, the Minesweepers Cooperative Trading Society is purchasing from the Admiralty a fleet of 200 trawlers.

The latest addition to this fishing fleet is furnished by the Germans. In the terms of the Peace Treaty, a certain amount of merchant shipping is to be handed over to the Allies as reparation in kind. A number of steam trawlers, reconditioned in Germany or constructed in German yards, are included, and these vessels will help considerably in making up the fleets of those fishing companies which lost so much in the war. The boats are now lying at Grimsby and Immingham. Lord Inchcape is selling the ships on behalf of the Reparations Commission.

The vessels possess excellent boilers, some of which are fitted with feed-water heating apparatus and super-heaters. Fish and ice rooms, insulated against heat, are installed, and accommodation for the crew meets standard requirements. The maritime service inspectors are satisfied that the vessels, which are of similar design to the Strath type, are in proper condition. They range in size from 117 to 132 feet and can attain an average speed of about 10 knots. Their gross tonnage is about 240 and their indicated horsepower from 400 to 450. They are constructed to the classification of German Lloyd's and possess sound machinery and hulls. The vessels at present are to be sold to British nationals only, but since foreign powers are already buying fishing craft in England at a good price, if British buyers show insufficient enterprise in taking up these former German vessels, it may be necessary to seek a market elsewhere.

BOYCOTT PLAN IN INDIA IS OPPOSED

Already the People of India Are Realizing That Future's Best Assurance Rests on British Protection and Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOMBAY, India.—At the present time one hears a great deal about the extremist agitation in India, but not so much of the advance which the moderate mass of the people are making toward India's world status as a nation. The situation brought about by the new Government of India Act would seem to need some little explanation.

Up to the passing of this act, the Government of India was nominally that of the King as Emperor of India. This appealed strongly to the average Indian, to whom government is always a personal affair, and to whom, the Multi-lateral (Pillar of State), the Viceroy, is revered as the personal representative of the Emperor. Such an attitude of submission is offensive to the democratic instincts of a large part of the British race, and hence it follows that for the past 30 years there have been an endless series of parties to this "advanced" section, to train the Indian public up to an acceptance of the democratic ideal. It has, perhaps, been overlooked that the British democratic trend is the result of an evolutionary struggle, the more sure and lasting as the struggle has been long, strenuous, and widespread among the British race. No such evolutionary struggle has taken place in India.

The Voice of Agitation

The Government of India Act is the outcome of this desire to implant democratic institutions among peoples who still adhere to theocratic, aristocratic, or autocratic ideas of government, and who have neither racial inclination toward nor inherited capacity for any form of self-government. The Indian protagonists of self-government constitute a small fraction of the population, but they have produced an impression, among those who have no intimate knowledge of India, that the voice of agitation is the voice of the people. Accordingly the act is designed to satisfy this supposed demand. It provides for a decentralization of authority and a large degree of provincial autonomy, which will give the eight principal provinces (omitting Burma) a system of diarchy, involving a division of responsibility between British and Indian ministers of state, as well as for a widely extended electoral and representative scheme.

This is a bold experiment fraught with vast possibilities both of good and evil. It has thus far been a degree of satisfaction to the section, who advocate Indian Home Rule and consequent independence of British authority. Prominent among these is Mr. Ghandi, who began by urging the merits of Satyagraha (passive resistance) and is now the perverted advocate of noncooperation. This was to be a boycott of everything in which the Government of India was concerned. Those participating in the movement were not to send their sons to school or college; Indian lawyers were not to practice in the courts; judges were not to hear cases; officials were not to carry out their duties; all titles and honorary distinctions were to be renounced; legislative councils, even those under the new act, were to be boycotted; British goods were also to suffer boycott.

Arthur Greenwood, secretary to the commission on Ireland, declared that the report was a studiously moderate account of the things they had seen, the commission believing that moderation would carry greater conviction than hysterical statements. Even so, the report revealed that the government and their agents had carried on frightfulness and terrorism almost without parallel in history.

Repression Increased

The answer to that message had been a policy of increased repression, and in certain parts of Ireland, martial law. Was it surprising, he continued, to any man who knew the facts that his party and the people of Ireland should come to the conclusion that the government were not prepared to carry out their part of the bargain? "Our policy," he concluded, "must ever be based on the will of the Irish people, and that must be the policy upon which British Labor must stand before the whole world."

The report of the Labor commission appears to have had a good effect in Ireland, the more moderate section of the Irish people still holding to the conviction that the bulk of the British people will no longer tolerate the present policy when their eyes are opened to the truth of the situation.

A Vote of Confidence

In Bombay itself the governor has raised from Indian sources a loan of millions of pounds sterling for the improvement of the city. This constitutes a deliberate vote of Indian confidence in British administration. Take these three instances together and they show that the anti-British movement is lacking in sincerity, at any rate so far as it depends on Hindu support of the Muhammadan sense of grievance; that it is not backed by the non-Brahmins, who constitute the bulk of the Hindu population; and that the sensible Indians realize that in British protec-

tion and British justice lies their future's best assurance. The non-cooperation program has distinctly failed in Bengal at the elections under the new act. There were 380 candidates for 113 seats, including 150 candidates for 50 Moslem seats. It is currently believed in India that the supporters of the boycott movement are fast losing faith in the program offered at these elections.

As Sir Valentine Chitral very acutely pointed out in The Times of London recently: "Vast multitudes flock to hear Ghandi, or to worship him, for it is no mere political leader but rather a saint who speaks to them." As Fazl-ul-Huq, already mentioned, said of him, "He is one who is held in the highest respect and reverence by millions in India." In his saintlike absorption in a visionary attitude lies the danger of Mr. Ghandi's appeal to Indian crowds. Nevertheless, the cold common sense which is steadily asserting itself will, it is believed, in the end prevail.

LABOR CONDEMNS POLICY IN IRELAND

Labor Commission's Report Said to Constitute Most Serious Indictment of British Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The report of the Labor commission on Ireland was presented recently to a special Labor congress held in the Central Hall, Westminster, and attended by the chief members of the Parliamentary Labor Party and the leaders of the principal trade unions representing over 3,500,000 workers.

Two resolutions were submitted, the first approving the demand of the Parliamentary Labor Party for an immediate judicial inquiry into the question of reprisals and challenging the government to disprove the statements of the Labor commission; the second expressing satisfaction at the efforts of the commission to secure a cessation of violent and provocative methods, and reaffirming the policy the British Labor Party put forward in the House of Commons. This policy, it will be remembered, was approved by a special Labor congress held on November 16, last, and provides for:

Resolutions Carried

1. The withdrawal of all armed forces. 2. Placing responsibility for maintaining order in each locality in Ireland on the local authorities. 3. An immediate election by proportional representation of an open Constituent Assembly, charged with the task of working out whatever constitution the Irish people desired, subject only to the conditions that it afforded protection for minorities, and that it should prevent Ireland from becoming a militarist or naval menace to Great Britain. Both the resolutions were carried by acclamation, and remarkable unanimity marked the proceedings.

The chairman of the Labor Party, Alexander Cameron, stated that in his opinion the report constituted the most serious indictment ever brought against a British Government. He appealed to the delegates to spread the knowledge of the facts contained in the commission's report among the British people, who are being discredited all over the world by the things done in their name. The only solution, he affirmed, is to let Ireland deal with her own affairs.

Terrorism Unparalleled

Arthur Greenwood, secretary to the commission on Ireland, declared that the report was a studiously moderate account of the things they had seen, the commission believing that moderation would carry greater conviction than hysterical statements. Even so, the report revealed that the government and their agents had carried on frightfulness and terrorism almost without parallel in history.

Brig-Gen. C. B. Thompson, who accompanied the commission to Ireland, said he thought the army of occupation both wasteful and criminal, and the auxiliaries known as "Black and Tans" the most provocative element in an unhappy country. The Labor Party, he said, was the only party in which the Irish people now put any trust. Arthur Henderson, M. P., who proposed the second resolution, informed the congress that everywhere, and from members of every party in Ireland, they had received the same message: "Tell your people we are tired of this strife; we want peace, provided that we can have peace with honor."

The answer to that message had been a policy of increased repression, and in certain parts of Ireland, martial law. Was it surprising, he continued, to any man who knew the facts that his party and the people of Ireland should come to the conclusion that the government were not prepared to carry out their part of the bargain? "Our policy," he concluded, "must ever be based on the will of the Irish people, and that must be the policy upon which British Labor must stand before the whole world."

The report of the Labor commission appears to have had a good effect in Ireland, the more moderate section of the Irish people still holding to the conviction that the bulk of the British people will no longer tolerate the present policy when their eyes are opened to the truth of the situation.

NEW VOTING PLAN NOT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The recent civil elections were conducted on the proportional representation system for the first time, and the general verdict appears to be unfavorable. One of the chief causes of criticism is the long delay before definite results are known, and many fail to see any apparent gain to offset this.

PAPUA'S PLANS TO EXTEND ITS TRADE

Planters Said to Be Making Strenuous Efforts by Their Wise Counsels for Future Prosperity of This British Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORT MORESBY, New Guinea.—Renewed interest is being kindled in the British Overseas Dominions, as a result of efforts made to retain and develop the eastern trade built up during the war. The dominions realize that in a sense their opportunity has arrived, and they have shown enterprise in many and diverse directions. Their efforts have not only surprised the mother country, but to an extent have also been a revelation to themselves. Papua must be included, and is making an effort to maintain and, if possible, to increase its trade.

The Commonwealth holding the mandate for the former German New Guinea has had, as a result of this, an interest in the well being of this colony. A movement was therefore initiated by the Planters Association of Papua for the furtherance of the following, among other objects, namely: To promote and protect the interests of the planters throughout the territory; to collect and disseminate statistical and other information relating to planting; to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting the above interests; and to undertake, by arbitration, the settlement of disputes arising out of planting. It was laid down, however, that all questions of party politics, whether local or general, were to be excluded.

Preferential Tariff

The first annual report shows much of the workings of the associations. Mention is made that as a result of communications between the association, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Prime Minister of Australia, the request with regard to a preferential tariff over other British possessions and foreign countries on all Papuan produce exported to Australia was to be made the subject of a special measure to be brought before the federal parliament. The object of this measure was to enable the planters to have a fair chance in competition with older established producing centers. With regard to the mail services between Papua and the mainland, strong representations were made to the government to have this placed on a satisfactory basis.

The association, with the support of the Lieutenant-Governor, urged the Prime Minister to submit proposed new commonwealth legislative reforms, likely to affect the planting industry, in order that the views of the Papuan planters may be placed before the government. Mr. Hughes was sympathetic. He said that although a definite guarantee could not be given, the association would always be consulted, and he gave the assurance that the interest of the territory would be kept in view in connection with any proposed legislation.

Papua Asks Exemption

An interesting point regarding the new Navigation Act was also raised. This act has already caused much controversy, and the association urged the exemption of Papua from the provisions of the act to the extent of permitting a vessel with a Papuan crew making a terminal port of call in Australia, say at Thursday Island, to enable Papua to maintain communication with the east (whence most of the native food supplies are received) and to give an extra mail service to Australia. There is every possibility that such exemption will be granted, when portions of the act are proclaimed. Satisfaction was expressed that the submission in advance of copies of bills intended to be brought before the local Legislature would enable members to comment upon any subject in which they might be particularly interested.

In regard to sugar, it was decided that it would be impracticable to consider the establishment of the industry in Papua at the present time, owing to the insufficiency of labor for the existing plantations. The subject of native labor—a subject of first importance—was dealt with at some length by the planters, who are thoroughly conversant with the prevailing conditions. After much correspondence, the native labor ordinance was eventually amended, and a regulation was passed enabling employers or their assistants, recruiting for the employers' own service, to sign on their recruits through an agent, instead of having personally to travel long distances to the district labor office for the purpose.

Native Labor Regulations

At the present time the operation of this ordinance is restricted to the central and eastern divisions only, and the council is making efforts to obtain an extension to the whole of the territory in order that all employers of labor may be placed on the same advantageous footing. Subsequently the council was invited to consider the native labor regulations and recommend any amendments it thought necessary. This also applied to the terms of the principal ordinance, and as a result of discussions between the council and the government secretary, an order-in-council was forwarded to the association in reply to the proposed amendments.

One section dealt with the planting industry in so far as the question of indenturing women for light labor when accompanied by the husbands or natural protectors. The council expressed regret that the case as presented appeared to meet with no favor at the present juncture from the executive council, and it was submitted that the association considered the question of such importance to the planting industry that it urged the matter be not finally disposed of by

the executive council without first obtaining the written opinion and report of prominent officials in India, Ceylon, Java, the Federated Malay States and other countries employing indentured native labor.

The association drew attention to the danger that the lack of actual firsthand experience on the part of some, or all of the members of the executive, in regard to the employment of native women in other countries under plantation conditions, may easily lead to quite an erroneous point of view on the subject, which might adversely affect the future of Papuan industries. From all the foregoing it will be seen that the planters of Papua by their wise counsels are making strenuous efforts for the future prosperity of this far away British territory.

UNITED STATES AID IN AVOIDING WARFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ontario.—"The cooperation of the United States is essential for general disarmament throughout the world," said Newbion W. Rowell, one of the Canadian delegates at the Geneva conference, in addressing a meeting of the Toronto school-teachers. "I believe that when the discussion and the debating are finished," he said, "the United States cannot keep out of this great international experiment any more than she could keep out of the war." The speaker was not sure whether the United States would ultimately join the League. "That question can be answered by the government and the people of the United States alone. And the less we or any other nations undertake to offer advice or to criticize the better for all concerned."

"May I, however, remind you," proceeded Mr. Rowell, "that we asked exactly the same question during the first two and a half years of the war, while the people of the United States discussed and debated that issue among themselves. The final judgment and the conscience of the people triumphed over all the opposition, and the United States came in. I believe we are passing through the same experience in regard to the League of Nations. The judgment and conscience of the American Government and people will triumph over all obstacles and the United States will join the other nations in some form which is satisfactory to all concerned, in order to avert a repetition of the awful horrors of another world war, and to make sure the success of this great experiment of a League of Nations for the preservation of the world's peace. No nation can be truly great unless that nation is great of soul. We cannot feed the soul of a nation upon the husks of national selfishness. The soul must be nourished by the pursuit of great national ideals. To this supreme task above all others the teachers of Canada are called."

STATUTE OF WORLD COURT OF JUSTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The statute of the Court of International Justice will, it is expected, shortly become effective in view of the fact that 22 nations, who are members of the Assembly of the League of Nations, have now signed the protocol of the court. In addition to the signatories of the 22 nations referred to, other signatories from states which had not given their delegates to the Assembly full powers to sign the statute, are expected to be given at the secretariat of the League of Nations during the ensuing few weeks.

Of the 22 nations which signed the statute, four, namely: Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark and Salvador, also signed the protocol for compulsory adjudication. The list of signatures to the statute is as follows:

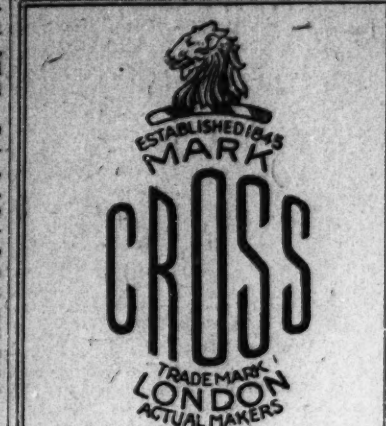
Portugal, A. Costa; Greece, N. Politis; Paraguay, H. Ynsuagué; Japan, G. Hayashi; Uruguay, C. Blanco and Fernandez y Medina; Siam, Mr. Charon; Sweden, Mr. Branting; Switzerland, Mr. Motta; Salvador, Mr. Guerrero and Mr. Avila; South Africa, Mr. Blankenburg; China, Wellington Koo and Tang Tsai-fou; Poland, Mr. Paderewski; Brazil, Mr. Octavio, Mr. Da-Gunha and Mr. Fernandez; New Zealand, J. Allen; Norway, Mr. Hagrup; Denmark, Mr. Zahle; Netherlands, Mr. Loudon; India, Mr. Meyer; Italy, Mr. Schauer; France, Mr. Bourgeois; Great Britain, Mr. Balfour; and Panama, Mr. Arias.

POWER RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Ontario.—Restrictions on the use of electric energy by municipalities in the Niagara zone, which were general for several months, have now been removed in this city. Hydro-electric authorities state that this district will never again feel the pinch of power shortage, for by early fall the Chippewa development scheme at Niagara will be completed, and London and other cities of western Ontario will be able to buy twice the allotment of power now possible. Even if there had not been comparative depression for the last few months, there would still have been difficulty in getting enough power to run many of the industrial concerns at top speed. Prospects for an early expansion of business are now improving as rapidly as is the power situation.

END OF WAR HOPED FOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A meeting of the consular representatives of virtually all the nations whose delegates were present at the Geneva conference of the League of Nations, was held in Sydney recently. G. E. Eap, Consul-General for Poland, presided, and over 20 nations were represented. The chairman expressed the hope that the delegates at Geneva would be able to agree on a course which would prevent any nations from destroying themselves by wars.



Happiness was made to be shared

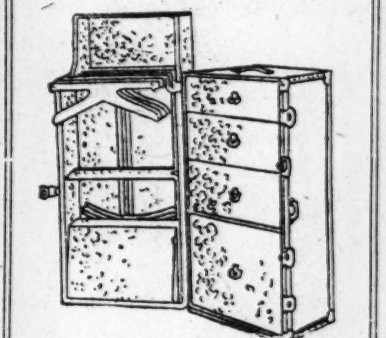
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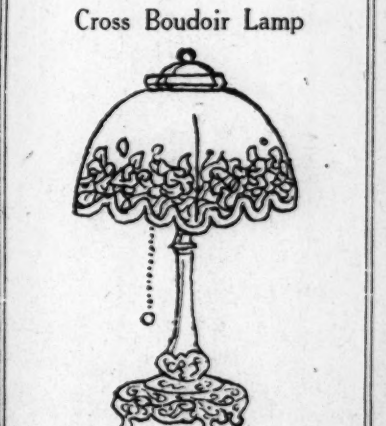


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Reception, Although He Was
Elected 14 Years Ago

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Armando Palacio Valdes, agreed to be one of the very finest novelists that modern Spain has produced, a distinguished writer with a cultured style who works as an artist and gives no favor to sensationalism—one who has always and to a peculiar degree despised mere popularity—has at last taken his seat in the Real Academia Española. It is another sign, following upon that which was made manifest the other day, when Serafín Alvarez Quintero was received into the bosom of the society, that the Spanish Academy is itself being better recognized in this present era and is showing a livelier appreciation of literary and artistic circumstances and possibilities than in the past.

Again, the reception of Palacio Valdes is significant in another way. One would naturally ask why the author of that fascinating and finely written story which is known in most parts of the civilized world, "La Hermana San Sulpicio," was not a Spanish Academician long before this, since his reputation was fixed at the highest long ago. The answer is that he was indeed elected to the Academy no less than 14 years ago, but out of neglect, indifference and a certain aversion to unnecessary publicity he has not hitherto submitted himself to the formal reception and taken his seat. The time had come, however, when this was a matter not to be neglected, and, following upon a delicate suggestion made to him, Palacio Valdes went forward to his reception. A great occasion was made of it by the Real Academia Española.

A Chamber of Rare Interest

There was a distinguished gathering in the hall of the academy, which, if it does not possess such peculiar traditions as are attached to the salon beneath the cupola of the French Academy, is nevertheless a chamber of rare interest and significance. Here displayed in the stained glass windows and above the presidential table is the motto of the academy, a good one for all writers—"Limpia, faja y da esplendor." One of the colored windows behind the said table bears in bold letters the word "Poesía," and that on the other side has "Elocuencia." Immediately behind the president's chair is a portrait of Felipe V. and a small one of Cervantes, which is said to be the only one which is quite authentic in the matter of the features. The president and the secretary sit at the table while the academicians sit in several short rows of chairs arranged transversely on the platform, the newly received member occupying a separate chair with a desk before it in front of the rows of chairs to the president's right, while the member intrusted with the response faces him at another desk on the other side.

The body of the hall is generally filled with invited guests, and so, too, with the balcony. Don Antonio Maura, clothed in the sage green uniform of the society, was in presidency on this occasion, and among others of distinction on the platform were the Bishop of Sion, Ortega Munilla, Mr. Cortazar, Mr. Cotarelo, Menéndez Pidal, Mr. Carrasque, Ricardo L. J. Tor, a Quevedo, Mr. Echegaray, Octavio Ploos, Serafín and Joaquín Alvarez Quintero, Rodríguez Marín, Marques de Figueroa, Conde de Lissaraga and others. It had been arranged that the Marques de Girona (Eugenio Selles) should deliver the response, but he was prevented from being present, and the address which had been prepared was read for him by Serafín Alvarez Quintero.

Scholarly Work

The address of Palacio Valdes was long, but it was deeply interesting and was a scholarly piece of work worthy of the man who prepared it. He was taking the place in the academy of the eminent novelist, his friend, José María de Pereda, and, according to usage, he devoted his opening passages to a tribute to the merits of the writer. He said that, reflecting upon Pereda, he felt comforted in his faith and in his love for the race to which he belonged. If they listened to foreigners they would understand that they were a moribund people, refractory toward modern progress, rebellious toward all discipline, incapable in the matter of politics and the industrial arts, and if they listened to what was said among themselves they would hear even worse things. The Spaniards, they would thus understand, were a collection of degenerate beings, impotent and of an incurable lowliness.

He for his part was not one of those who fashioned illusions respecting his country. Nobody more than himself had deplored the great vices that were rooted in it, but a close and reflective observation of his contemporaries and a comparison with the natives of other countries had brought him to the conviction that the intelligence and character of the Spaniards, their native qualities, were not inferior to those of other civilized nations. They were only inferior to almost all in solidarity, in social discipline, and, to express it in a word, in education.

Defining a Litterateur

Pereda, he went on to say, had been all his life a litterateur, nothing more than a litterateur, and he, Palacio Valdes, had asked himself many times what was a litterateur, what part did he play, what was it that he should represent in their modern society. For every man who had consecrated his life, or a great part of it, to letters, that subject could not do less than quicken a keen interest. And

he, Palacio Valdes, had for himself come to the conclusion that man who was devoted to revealing to his fellow the hidden beauties of the universe, to awakening in them what was called the æsthetic emotion by means of the written word, whether he was called an epic or a lyric poet, a novelist or a dramatist. In the same way he considered as a litterateur a man who by reason of his gifts and inspiration, natural or acquired, accomplished a work of selection among poetical works and contributed to the purification of the public taste.

From that he deduced that the distinctive quality of the litterateur must be not the quick appreciation of beauty, as was generally supposed, but the capacity to make it ostensible. As a matter of fact, there were many men who were gifted with an exquisite sensibility which was apt for the reception of the æsthetic emotion, but who were quite incapable of awakening it in their fellows. Through not distinguishing the one quality from the other the press groaned under the weight of so much sterile production and they suffered the invasion of a multitude of incapable authors. To imagine that to feel keenly or to be inflamed in the presence of a beautiful object was enough to be a poet was a great absurdity. In his long experience he had made a trial of persons whose sensibility, amounting almost to an infirmity, had caused admiration in him, people who were in ecstasies before a landscape, and who were carried to enthusiasm in reciting passages from Lamartine or Zorrilla. These same people had astonished him in passing to him the sheets on which they had allowed their thoughts to run, with not a happy phrase nor a delicate observation, nothing that might reveal inspiration or skill being indicated upon them. The power of devotion, or, what was the same thing, the capacity to make others enjoy the beauties that they themselves had felt so deeply was completely wanting in them. But Pereda was not one of these; Pereda had the power and exercised it to their vast advantage.

Plagiarism in Art

And from this point Palacio Valdes went off into a long consideration of some of the circumstances of modern literary production, dealing particularly with certain points of imitation or mild plagiarism in art and literature, justified and more than justified by the results achieved and the delight given to mankind. Shakespeare was specially mentioned for the unoriginality of some of his chief plots. A writer in the course of his experience might strike upon one, two or three interesting motives or plots, but it was almost impossible that he should discover 30 or 40. If Shakespeare had had scruples in this matter neither "Othello," nor "Hamlet" nor "The Merchant of Venice" would have been written. The same might be said of Molière who, as he himself confessed, felt no scruples in taking his goods from wherever he might find them.

Fecundity in letters did not consist in the number of books that were written but in what those books aroused, and how they embellished it. The most fecund writer that they had had in Spain in that sense was not Lope de Vega, but Cervantes, and if that singular genius had been able to concentrate his marvelous faculties on a dozen dramatic works these might have been ranged by the side of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," and "King Lear," and have gone on traveling all over the world, leaving a brilliant trail of light behind them, like "Quixote," instead of slumbering uncut upon the shelves of libraries.

Don Serafín Alvarez Quintero very sympathetically and with proper appreciation read a very witty response that had been written by Don Eugenio Selles, Marques de Girona, who in paying tribute to the new academicians said that he was a fine example of the fact that it was enough to know how to write without thinking of the Academy, for the Academy would think in its time of those who could write.

NEW GUINEA AND TROPICAL FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea.—According to a recent report by the American trade commissioner in Melbourne, the Bismarck Archipelago—including that portion of New Guinea formerly under the control of the Germans and previously known as Kaiser Wilhelm Land—is very favorably situated for the development of tropical agriculture.

At the present time most of the cultivation is on low country, and—as is natural where communication is chiefly by water—it is mostly coastal. There are, however, highlands in the mountain ranges running up to 3000 or 4000 feet above sea level that are considered eminently suitable for agriculture and which are easily accessible. There are also several hundred miles of good roads connecting up the plantations and traversing such areas. Native labor is generally obtainable in reasonable quantities at a low cost.

The main agricultural products in the archipelago at present are coconuts, cocoa, rubber, arrowroot, kapok, and maize. Of these, the larger proportion are coconuts, there being about 7,000,000 palms under cultivation in the possessions. The copra returns for 1918 were about 21,200 tons, and for 1919 they are estimated at 27,000 tons. Cocoa is of high quality and commands a good price. Other staples for which the climate and soil are suitable are fibres, including manilla and sisal hemp, sugar, cinchona, rice, spices, oils, fodders, and the like. The government maintains a department of agriculture, plantations, experiment stations, and demonstration plots.

TROUBLES BEGIN TO FACE CONSTANTINE

Failure to Better Greek Internal
Conditions and Realization of
External Dangers May Quickly
Bring Back Mr. Venizelos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Greek situation, writes W. Crawford Price, continues to evolve slowly amid considerable obscurity, due, on the one hand, to causes which are natural under the circumstances, and, on the other, to the very rigorous censure of all dispatches (including personal correspondence) from Greece, which is one of the characteristic acts of the new régime of liberty.

So far as the relations of the entente powers with the kingdom are concerned, they have thus far proceeded upon the lines which have been indicated in previous dispatches by the writer. Italy is lying low, confident that, whatever happens, her own position in the eastern Mediterranean will be strengthened, and she is doubtless prepared to execute a coup d'état should a favorable occasion present itself. France is working still for an accommodation with Mustafa Kemal and a revision, in favor of Turkey, of the treaty of Sèvres. The three-fold motive here is to secure a freer hand in Syria by the removal of Nationalist pressure in Cilicia, to weaken Great Britain's position in the Straits by the simple process of strengthening Turkish sovereignty, and, by consolidating anew the Turkish state, to secure the money advanced to the Porte by French financiers from time immemorial.

Britain's Firm Stand

Against this, there is the attitude of Great Britain, which may be described as insistence upon the execution of the Turkish treaty. Primarily, Downing Street regards the Turkish treaty as politically sound and is distinctly averse from inaugurating a system of treaty revision which, once commenced, may be extended to central, and, indeed, to western Europe. At the same time, the tendency to lapse back into the old diplomacy is occasioning grave concern here in London, where annoyance at the efforts of France to get political advantages out of the Greek crisis and to play off one difficulty against another is barely concealed.

Obviously, if Greece is prepared to execute her obligations under the Turkish settlement, there is no reason to interfere with it, unless it be argued that the territorial and other concessions accorded to Hellas were a personal gift to Mr. Venizelos, an argument which cannot be seriously regarded. This point of view, which is essentially sound, happens to fit in with the British idea, and it offers an excellent means of circumventing French ambition without directly opposing the new policy of the French Colonial Party, which, in its turn, is merely a revival of the unhappy diplomacy which led Europe to disaster in 1914.

Mr. Lloyd George's Position

It will thus be understood why Great Britain is opposed to any measures calculated to precipitate the Near Eastern situation. Mr. Lloyd George's admiration for the statesmanship of Mr. Venizelos is sufficiently well known to obviate any necessity for repetition, and he cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be regarded as sympathetically disposed toward Constantine; but he is unquestionably indisposed to take any action calculated to throw the entire work of the Paris Conference into the melting pot. This having been said, attention may be directed to his statement in Parliament of December 23 last, by far the most important diplomatic utterance that the crisis has thus far produced.

The British Premier had been asked for information as to the policy of the government in the Near East, and he was pressed by General Townshend (the hero of Kut) to follow France in effecting a revision of the Turkish treaty. In reply he made several interesting points. The first was that it was impossible to go behind the de jure government at Constantinople and negotiate with Mustafa Kemal direct, and he added the interesting item that there was a prospect of the two parties (the Porte and Kemal) meeting, after which it might be possible to negotiate with the real representatives of the whole of Turkey instead of "a mutinous general in Asia Minor." British Diplomacy Waiting

Secondly, he opposed once more the idea of placing a Christian population under Turkish rule, and, alluding to the demand for the return to the Crescent of both Adrianople and Smyrna—the one a sacred city and the other a trading city—wondered what the Turk would do if he had to decide between religion and business. Thirdly, there was no guarantee that negotiations with Mustafa Kemal would lead to peace, and he objected to rushing into great difficulties as a means of escape from small ones. Fourthly, it was not yet known whether the Greek national movement had collapsed or whether it would revive—this and other vital matters would become clear shortly, and he begged the house not to be stampeded into tearing up treaties which were vital both to the British Empire and to the abolition of the old war-producing conditions.

From the statement as a whole, there emerged the fact that British diplomacy is waiting on developments before taking any definite steps. This is undoubtedly the wiser course, particularly in view of confused political situations within Greece itself. Prior to the elections, various factions were able to rally under the common banner of anti-Venizelism, but victory has served to bring into prominence old rivalries, and that very speedily. It is safe to say that Mr. Rallis enjoys the respect of his colleagues only in moderate degree, and it is obvious,

even from the meager information which is permitted to escape from Athens, that Mr. Gounaris and Mr. Stratos are busily disputing the leadership. Neither will acknowledge the supremacy of the other, and both possess a personal following in the chamber. Constantine's real trouble is about to begin, for, while endeavoring to compose the differences of his political friends and substantially ameliorate the situation at home, he is faced with a more dangerous prospect, not only in Asia Minor, but also in the Balkan Peninsula, and within Greece itself.

Future developments in Hellas may be precipitated with greater speed than appears probable, for there can be no question that a failure to better internal conditions—difficult enough for a united anti-Venizelist government and practically impossible in a divided house—coupled with a realization of the external dangers incurred, will speedily bring about a demand for the return of the Cretan statesman.

TASMANIA HONORING SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania.—Every soldier who enlisted in Tasmania for the war—about 16,000 altogether—was made the recipient of a presentation on departing, and on their home coming every man was publicly welcomed and presented with a medal as a memento of the historic occasion. In each of the 48 municipalities of Tasmania steps have been taken permanently to honor them by the erection of memorials and "honor boards," and by planting avenues of trees. The government has spent more than £1,500,000 in repatriating its soldiers, and parliament has just conferred upon them the right to vote for the Legislative Council without the necessity of possessing other statutory qualifications. Former soldiers are also exempted from the payment of rates on their land for three years, the money spent in repatriation to be repaid on the instalment plan.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE HELICOPTERS

They Will Be Excellent Bombing
Machines When Horizontal
Speed Is Equal to Aeroplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The future developments of the helicopter flying machine are being closely considered, not only by the French and British governments, but also by commercial interests in England and on the Continent of Europe.

The helicopter is not a competitor of the aeroplane. It is an entirely different type of aircraft, but the one is in reality a complement of the other, and if their respective uses are not the same, they nevertheless will be of equal importance in that immense future which it is generally believed is reserved for aircraft.

For military purposes the helicopter will be an incomparable observation machine, and, when its horizontal speed becomes equal to that of any other aeroplane, a formidable bombing machine. For work at sea its advantages are evident. Aeroplanes cannot land on the decks of warships except in the face of great difficulties and with the aid of special and cumbersome landing decks, which involve a waste of space which can scarcely be afforded.

The helicopter alone is capable of getting over these difficulties in a satisfactory manner. By its use it will be possible to rise vertically from the deck of a ship and to land in the same way. Merely to mention these several applications is to justify the interest which has been taken in the attempts to develop this type of machine.

In a few months the helicopter will enter upon a phase of decisive achievement. A remarkable fact regarding the helicopter is that no new theory is involved. Everything is known and it is merely a question of adaptation.

The progress of aero-dynamics during the war will find here a direct application. Powerful and light engines of a high power to weight ratio, the improvements in the qualities of wings, the use in construction of light alloys, will all play their part. The one single shadow over the picture is that of the difficulties of actual mechanical construction. The helicopter will be an instrument of precision whose parts will be united one to the other by members carefully constructed and minutely calculated. This heavier-than-air machine will be more than any dependent upon craftsmanship.

What, it may be asked, will be the first use for the helicopter, the most important, the most desirable? The first helicopter will likely be called more properly the hydro-helicopter. For marine navigation work the value of the helicopter is of the very first order; it will be the eye off the ship. To state only one example of its use in the future it is possible to conceive that a flotilla of helicopters could rise from the deck of a liner in distress, and remove to security several hundred meters above the turbulent waves all the passengers, women and children, while they waited for a rescuing ship. For naval purposes applications for the helicopter are of capital importance for seeking out and bombing submarines, for fire control, intercommunication purposes, and the carrying of supplies between squadrons; for such the helicopter will necessarily be an invaluable auxiliary.

The probable characteristics of the first type of helicopter to be constructed will be something as follows: Total weight 800 kilos; useful weight, pilot and armament, 150 kilos; engine power, 120 horsepower; climbing speed, three meters a second; horizontal speed, 100 kilometers an hour. The construction of such a machine ought not to be far off, for the hydro-helicopter is nevertheless already possible and usable. The realization of the first practical helicopter flying machine is expected this year.

PROPOSALS FOR A TRADE UNION FUSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A conference of representatives of four unions, recently held at the offices of the National Federation of General Workers in London, discussed a scheme for amalgamation, which will, when completed, it is claimed, create the largest single trade union organization in the world, with an immediate total membership of over one million.

Will Thorne, M. P., presided at the conference, and among those present were J. R. Clynes, president of the National Union of General Workers, and Arthur Hayday, M. P. The unions affected by the amalgamation are: National Union of General Workers, Workers Union, Municipal Employees Association, and National Amalgamated Union of Labor. The conference completed a draft of proposals for the amalgamation of the four unions. This will be submitted to the executives of each of the unions concerned, with a view to any possible amendments they may desire to put forward.

A joint meeting of the four executives will be called in the near future to consider any amendments proposed to the scheme, and it is expected that at this meeting a formal agreement will be arrived at, and that immediately afterward a ballot vote of the members of each union will be taken on the acceptance or otherwise of the amalgamation scheme. There is every prospect, it is understood, of the fusion becoming an accomplished fact within a month or two.

CITY MANAGER FOR TAMPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Florida.—A. W. D. Hall, who has been city manager of Jackson, Michigan, for five years, has accepted an offer from the city commissioners of Tampa to become city manager here at a salary of \$8000.

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For Monday

An Important Offering of Women's Tailored Suits

(sizes 34 to 46)

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Women's Sports Skirts of Poplin Faconne

in beige, silver, brown, blue, white and black, and in a number of attractive models,

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Interesting Special Sales

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ALIENS DEPORTED IN LAST YEAR

More Than 2500 Sent From United States for Various Causes—Study Throws Light on Their Views and Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—In the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, 2777 aliens were deported for various causes. Between November 1, 1919, and April 26, 1920, warrants were issued by the Department of Labor for the arrest of 6350 aliens, who were alleged to be in the country in violation of the law. Approximately 3000 arrests were made. Of these, about 2500 were alleged members of the Communist Party, and the remainder were alleged members of the Union of Russian Workers.

A "cross-section study" of 200 cases among those arrested was made by the Rev. Constantine M. Panunzio and other investigators for the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. One of his conclusions is that, with the exception of the comparatively few who were clearly deportable under the law, "these aliens needed not legal, but social and educational treatment looking toward an effectual interpretation to them of the best ideals of American life."

The commission says that cruel and abusive treatment at the time of arrest and during detention was shown in some cases; others were forced to make admissions contrary to actual fact because of inquisitorial methods used by government agents, and in one case a government official acted as an "agent provocateur." Only a small number of the aliens could be classed as dangerous radicals, the report asserts.

Two-Thirds Russians
"We have found," says the report, "that these aliens were the common run of work-folk; storekeepers, shopkeepers, shoemakers, carpenters, mechanics, unskilled laborers and the like. Nearly two-thirds of them were Russians. Almost nine-tenths were between the ages of 20 and 40. They had resided in this country for a comparatively long period. Over half of them had families, most of whom were living in the United States and included American-born children. The large majority had a little knowledge of English, and many of them had made application for American citizenship papers. A few had served in the United States military forces, and most of them had purchased bonds or in other ways taken part in war-time activities."

"We find that they were arrested mostly in groups while attending meetings in public halls. In not a few cases there were no warrants of arrest until long after the apprehension. At the police stations or other places of detention, a number of the aliens appear to have been forced to sign statements which were later introduced as evidence against them. It is also clear that at first they were not permitted to see their relatives or friends. Some evidently received cruel and abusive treatment at the time of arrest and during the period of detention."

Trials Only Hearings
"A trial" was in some cases not given them until weeks after they were imprisoned. Even at best their "trial" was, as provided by law, only an administrative hearing. In this proceeding the immigrant inspector, who was usually a man untrained in law, and often without even an academic training, acted as prosecutor, judge and jury at the same time. Interpreters were often necessary because the aliens' knowledge of English was so imperfect. In some instances the very man who originally had caused the arrest of the alien acted as interpreter at the hearing. Frequently the accused was not informed of his right to counsel, and when he was so informed, it was done after the representatives of the government had extracted from him, sometimes by inquisitorial methods, all the admissions they desired.

"This cross-section study reveals that only a small number of these aliens could be classed as dangerous radicals. A large number of them were transferred from the Socialist Party either without their knowledge or without understanding the significance of such a transfer. We find evidence that aliens were induced to join proscribed organizations through the efforts of a provocative agent. The simplicity of their testimonies, their obvious sincerity, their straightforwardness, testify to the fact that the majority of the persons involved in this study were simple-minded folk who entertained no purpose hostile to the American Government or the American people."

Indeterminate Sentences
"Some of these aliens were held for a considerable period, which was virtually equivalent to an indeterminate sentence. A number were detained for weeks after they had been ordered released. In the meantime their families had been left without means of support. As a consequence of all this a volume of prejudice and suspicion has been produced among immigrant groups which it will require perhaps years to allay. It is impossible to know how much of the hostility now being reported on the part of foreign countries against America is due to the impressions made upon the folk of other countries who have resided in the United States."

An illuminating statement bearing on the present attitude toward the United States of deported aliens, and

the attitude of their friends, is furnished by the testimony of Tony Smolok, whose Department of Justice designation was "Warrant No. 5470/280." He testified:
"When I came to this country and saw the Statue of Liberty, I tipped my hat to it and I was happy. During my stay in this country I could not find any understanding from the American people toward myself, and have been frowned upon all the time as a 'Polack' in public places. When my wife came here, both of us went to work, and my wife also came to the conclusion that Americans did not treat her as they treated one another, but always called her 'Polack.' The final result is that the wife is in the hospital, and I am arrested by the government which I tried to understand and obey."

ILLINOIS SECURITIES LAW NOT ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Faulty enforcement of the Illinois Securities Law was responsible for the failure of the Attorney-General of Illinois in his recent attempt to stop the sale of securities of the Cooperative Society of America, according to a well-known authority on corporation law in this State, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The Attorney-General sought an injunction in a court of equity, but his appeal was refused to seek qualification when urged by law enforcement officers of this State.

INSURANCE ISSUE IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
JACKSON, Mississippi.—The disastrous and far-reaching effect of the suits instituted recently by Stokes v. Robertson, state revenue agent, against the 159 fire insurance companies and their more than 800 agents in Mississippi on the allegation that they are operating under a trust and combine that fixes rates on all risks in this State, contrary to the statutes, is shown in a letter written by T. F. Davis, president of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, to T. M. Henry, insurance commissioner of this State. President Davis says: "This fire insurance matter is one of very grave importance to us, and to our former borrowers in Mississippi to whom we have loaned about \$12,000,000. We have made our loans on certain security, and have sold bonds against them, and we are, therefore, absolutely in duty bound to see that said security is in no way impaired or endangered. Those who want and are bound to have insurance, especially in handling cotton, are put to a great deal of inconvenience."

SETTLERS OBJECT TO IRRIGATION CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana.—White settlers on the Horte division of the Flathead Indian Reservation reclamation project have forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior a letter of protest against the method of levying construction and maintenance charges for the irrigation system. The settlers assert that although but a third of the irrigable land is developed and receiving water, the full cost of operation each year is placed against the owners of this one-third. They make the point that it is unfair to them, in that the owners of the remaining two-thirds of the tract may come in and obtain water later on equal terms with the original users without having borne a share of the preliminary expense. The letter urges the department to make a flat charge yearly on every acre under the project and then an additional charge for the water used.

BRUSHES FROM PALMETTO ROOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
OLDSMAR, Florida.—Utilization of the fibrous palmetto root, which has for many years been not only a waste product, but a great hindrance to agricultural development, has at last been brought about by the establishment of a brush and fiber company in this city. The brush industry of the United States uses annually millions of dollars' worth of imported fiber, and as the palmetto is the only fiber native to this country, the future of the industry in Florida would seem to have fine possibilities. The products made of the fiber are on display at the museum of state resources, in Tampa, Florida.

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CHILDREN'S ART IN VIENNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
When the writer visited the children's art exhibition at 217 Knightsbridge, London, he had the good fortune to meet Mr. E. Hawker, to whose endeavors the present exhibition owes its existence. Mr. Hawker went to Vienna last Easter as a member of



Woodcut by Bella Vichon

the Save-the-Children Fund. While there he saw the work of a child's class in the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts, the head of which is Prof. Franz Cizek. Mr. Hawker was so impressed by the children's paintings, drawings, needlework, silhouettes, cut paper pictures, woodcuts and linoleum cuts that he immediately arranged for an exhibition of them in London. Before this work had already been appreciated here by a number of British artists, among them Mr. Nicholson. At the same time Sir Cecil Smith, the director of the South Kensington Museum had seen them and desired that a selection of the children's work should be reprinted here and incorporated in the London collections. The exhibition at Knightsbridge will travel all over England.

The age of the children is from 10 years to 14, and their work is so accomplished, not to say precocious, that to English eyes its excellence is astonishing. In a large collection like this the high average merit is amazing, and it is difficult to point to this or that work as the effort of a prodigy. The sense of knowledge in technique can only be explained by the fact that Viennese culture is ingrained in the race through ages of aesthetic practice; and it must be remembered that the commonplace of present day Viennese art and craft is on a much higher level than the commonplace of English art. Children largely are influenced in their artistic expression by posters, book illustrations, toys, wall papers, and the everyday articles of utility, and not by old masters and antiques in museums.

Professor Cizek's Method
Yet in spite of the handicap of the English children, we have seen from time to time in congresses of schools,



Woodcut by Marianne Mendl

In a most interesting collection of drawings from the Black Country, in the possession of Roger Fry, and in the linoleum cuts from Headington School, Oxford, work which is just as good in every way as that from Professor Cizek's school. It would seem

then that something besides environment conduces to the production of good art from the child. And we can only conclude that something is the method of teaching. Where some such method as Professor Cizek uses in his school (and he claims to be the only teacher on these lines in Europe, which may be strictly true, but certainly is not in a wider sense), we have more or less the results he gets. His system is best given in his own words:
"The pupil has the opportunity of



Woodcut by Marianne Mendl

contributing toward unity. So do music and rhythm during intervals. They create different moods. They suggest new ideas, they cultivate and develop taste. I never tell the child what he or she is to do. They must find out for themselves. I tell a boy what possibilities there are for working out his ideas, but the idea must emanate from him. The children prefer to invent their own themes. They make up their own tales, which they illustrate. This makes them independent of other literature and other paintings. Technically they are not shown anything. They must not be deprived of the immense enjoyment of creative work, of making their own discoveries. What they find out for themselves they will never forget. But when things are shown them, when they are asked to copy, they get educated to mere mechanical work. In short, art education means allowing the pupil to grow, develop, and mature."

That is just the similar system the writer has employed with London children, and did not obtain such good results as Professor Cizek, a fact which is entirely due to the bad environment here. But the results he has obtained have been far better than those where the usual copying system is practiced. The point to remember always is that drawing is merely looking well at a thing. Observation, memory, these are the things to cultivate, and it should be the business of the art teacher to cultivate these in the child, not so that he or she might become an artist, but that from the accurate practice of observation and memory, the thought is accustomed to

the fuller performance of everything in the daily life, whether it be in making a bicycle, beds, or darned socks. Again examples of direct designing with the needle by pupils of Milton Mount College, near Crawley, have recently been on show in London. Here each child—from 10 years to 13—is given a strip of holland and a plait of colored wools and cottons of various shades. Their attention is called to the beautiful pattern made by wools and forests, the rhythm of masses of foliage. They can use any colors they



Woodcut by Bella Vichon

like, but stress is laid on the necessity for filling the space completely and that each flower should be recognized, while the child keeps in thought the laws of design. The results are every bit as charming and good in every way as those of the Viennese children, with a curious English feeling; and here the writer would like to point out that no country in the world has such a fine, glorious, happy tradition in craft work of all kinds as England, but it has been sacrificed to industrialism, wealth, commerce, and all their attendant ugliness. But this tradition still lives in the children of England as the tradition of Austria lives in those of Vienna, and when we have far-seeing, kindly, sympathetic teachers, their results are just as good as Professor Cizek's. One point is common to all in importance, and that is the filling up of the given space. Professor Cizek tells his class (each having a piece of paper exactly the same size, one subject being given to the whole class) that they must first draw a margin round their paper and draw a figure must be big enough for its head to reach the top of the margin, and its feet the bottom, for, as he explained to them afterward when discussing their work with them, a picture looks poverty stricken and miserable when it has only a tiny figure in it and is mostly empty. This was a law of the Medes and Persians; otherwise they might make their "Autumn" just how they liked.

Back to Ruskin
The writer feels then that it is to the preaching of Ruskin and Morris we

must return and realize that not until our life realizes a fuller artistic expression, and our art is taken out of the hot-house atmosphere it is in, so that it has a practical bearing on a practical life, that our children, or any one else for that matter, will reflect the joyful and beautiful in their work. We should take it as a reproach from Professor Cizek when he tells us it was Ruskin and Morris who gave us inspiration and to whom we have turned a deaf ear.

Generally speaking, the child from 8 years to 10 is most unsophisticated and virile; after that age it learns to ape the grown-ups; it bows to the conventions it previously could ignore with such happy results; it takes on the color of a drab world covering over fantasy, imagination, brightness, and real insight, with an ever growing veneer of conventionalism. Now and again of course a child is found who is rebellious; will not grow up, and then becomes the unique thing we call an artist.

Now and again, too, a Pamela Blanco appears to astonish an age whose standards are low. Though she is really no more wonderful than thousands of other children of her age, she receives undue attention and is hurried in her art education. The results of this are plain in her recent exhibition in London, showing that she is acquiring the tricks of modern French painting, using a medium such as oil, before she has acquired a sense of paint, losing her freshness for a sort of elderly world-wisdom which is deplorable.

Professor Cizek's exhibition is useful here, if it wakes up the British education authorities. His results are often obtained here in out-of-the-way places, and could be universally obtained under a saner system of education. And if they apply some such system of art education for British children, then we can hope for a generation which will demand beauty in its commonplace life. And in demanding it will get it, and that generation will produce beauty for itself, and make concrete the dreams of the finest thinkers and well-wishers of mankind.

FIBERBOARD MADE FROM BAGASSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—An industry new to the South, which makes use of what has always been considered a waste product in the sugar industry, has been established at Shreveport, a short distance up the river from this city. It is a factory for the manufacture of a rough grade of heavy paper "board" from the residue left after the juices are extracted from the sugar cane. This residue, known as "bagasse," has been the subject of experiments by the cane planters, sugar manufacturers and sirup makers and their chemists for 25 or 30 years but, up to the first of 1921, no use other than as a very inferior grade of fuel had been found for it. B. G. Dahlberg announces the discovery of a method of converting this bagasse into a heavy and coarse grade of fiberboard, suitable for use in making walls sound-proof and also in padding walls to keep out the cold. The factory at Shreveport, which is about half completed, represents an investment of \$50,000 by Mr. Dahlberg and his associates. The annual output of bagasse from the Louisiana mills alone is estimated at 500,000 tons.

MR. ROWELL URGENT FOR DISARMAMENT

Canadian Delegate to Geneva Says Nations Are Building Warships When They Cannot Buy Food for Their People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Disarmament on a large and effective scale is impossible unless it is undertaken by all the great powers, and it cannot be effected inside the League of Nations while there are strong powers outside which are not required to take part in it, in the opinion of N. W. Rowell, former member of the Privy Council of Canada, and a Canadian delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

During his recent visit to this city, Mr. Rowell explained that, although disarmament was necessary to the permanent welfare of the world, it was a practical and not a sentimental question at this stage of world opinion. The Assembly had appointed a technical commission to study the question, and had invited the United States to name a representative on that commission. But the United States Government had not sent its way clear to accept the invitation. The commission would report at the next session of the Assembly.

It was also ruled that all new states applying for entrance into the League must accept League regulations limiting their armaments, and that there must be no increase in the budgets for military expenditures by the League members, during the coming year. "No question is more urgent than that of world disarmament," said Mr. Rowell. "There are nations spending money at this time which haven't money enough to buy food for their people. The whole world is crying out for reconstruction, for production, for constructive activities. And yet the huge expenditures for armaments go on."

"I sincerely hope that the United States, whose motives cannot be questioned, may eventually lead the world in a great campaign to lift this tremendous burden from the people and give humanity a chance to recover from the war."

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WORLD'S BUSINESS IN NEED OF LEADER

Organizer, With International Conception of Finance and Trade, Wanted to Coordinate and Stimulate Activities

Business men and financiers of all nations are realizing more keenly each day the imperative need for men and an organization of international vision and authority respectively to coordinate the world's business, which is far from normal, not because of lack of supply or lack of demand, but because it lacks a directing head.

Lord Inverforth, British Minister of Munitions, voiced it recently in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, when he said, in regard to the stagnant condition of trade, that he regarded "the master key to the situation was a bold and intelligent system of finance."

Herbert Hoover has touched upon it in various utterances. Leading financiers and business men are increasingly subscribing to the general idea as the way to stimulate more normal business. One of the latest to add his conviction of this need is John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, now in Europe, who sends this message:

"The world's business is in trouble. Some nations cannot sell their surplus of agriculture, industries and minerals. Other nations greatly need them. Plenty of idle ships to carry them. Millions of people out of employment. Nations are still spending money for war like drunken sailors. The world's business has no directing head. It needs an association of nations whose object is to do good to all the people, to stop war and fight with brains, not with bullets; to stop Bolshevism, to extend international credit. Civilization is at stake. Wake up, America, before it is too late!"

World Leaders Needed

Undoubtedly the world of business and finance especially needs men with a genius for organization on an international scale, able to think in terms of all nations and work out the problem on a basis of what is for the best interest of the greatest number. Men familiar with world affairs, skilled in the knowledge of finance and trade, with an ability to put into action the words of the economist that the only permanent and real prosperity is the prosperity that encompasses the entire world. The great war has illustrated better than ever that there are broad grounds of common interest, upon which all nations meet, and these, in the days of peace, are especially the trade points of contact.

With France, Italy, Germany and other European countries advancing steadily the work of rehabilitating their industries and agriculture, with Great Britain and North and South American countries all carrying a surplus of raw and manufactured goods, it is clear that the outstanding requirements in the world is credit machinery to restore business activity.

While the fixing of the German indemnity will settle one momentous question, there will still be many financial problems that business may not see started very far toward settlement until an international conference is held, such as the one proposed for 1922 to the Council of the League of Nations.

Foreign Exchange

One of the accepted barometers of the condition of international affairs is the foreign exchange quotations, especially sterling, and the recent strong advance in this index is regarded as a significant reflection of an internal improvement. While the published news from the Allied Commission in Paris may not be as favorable as it might be, it is certain some of the difficulties are being smoothed out and the industrial and financial, as well as the political, world will respond accordingly.

Some encouraging signs are found in the bank statements for the week from England and France. The Bank of England reports that the bank's reserves to liabilities is now 14.20 per cent, compared with a previous 13.40 per cent, or an increase in the total reserves of \$52,000. Outstanding Treasury notes decreased from \$314,554,000 last week to \$310,304,000. The French bank's weekly statement reported a further reduction of 235,800,000 francs in outstanding banknote currency, making total reduction of 676,000,000 from the high total of the beginning of the month. This makes a favorable comparison with the similar period in last January, when the maximum reduction during the month was less than 100,000,000 francs. \$10,000,000 francs above that of a year ago.

REOPENING BRANCH SHOPS IN GERMANY

Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Explains Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reopening of branch manufacturing of American concerns in Germany is largely a question of confidence in the future of the country and in the existence of a sufficient demand to warrant the operation, according to Dr. Roy S. MacElwaine, Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Dr. MacElwaine pointed out that although the Germans used American plants during the war for the manufacture of materials, the factories were not confiscated and the American concerns were notified shortly after the armistice that the plants could be reopened.

It is recently announced that the National Cash Register Company is taking up production in its factory near Berlin. After a controversy over permission to import into Germany certain tools necessary to manufacture the product, it is reported that the German economic ministry decided to allow the entrance of the shipment of tools.

The representative of the American Cash Register Company is said first to have been refused permission for the importation, but, after an appeal to higher authority and argument to the effect that operation of the plant would be excellent for Germany, was granted the concession.

Dr. MacElwaine points out that operation of a manufacturing plant in Germany is possible at a considerable saving. Labor, he says, has increased in cost about 10 times, but the mark is so low that American money can purchase raw material comparatively cheap. Also, operating on a mark basis, it is possible to sell to other European countries, and even to the United States, at a reasonable price and yet at a profit.

The only deterrents to American firms reopening operations in their German plants have been, it is said, lack of confidence in the political, financial, and economic structure, uncertainty as to the supply of raw material, and lack of demand in a world whose productive and consumptive powers hover below the minimum.

Generally Dull in London Market

LONDON, England—Addresses of influential bankers at the half-yearly meetings of stockholders failed to help securities on the stock exchange yesterday. The markets generally were dull and the customary week-end absenteeism was in evidence.

Forced selling caused weakness in spots in the gilt-edged section. Foreign loans also were inclined to drop. The oil group showed an improvement. Shell Transport & Trading was 5% and Mexican Eagle 3-16. Rubbers also were better but industrials did not rally. Hudson Bay was 6%.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE LAST YEAR

Total Exports Increased £536,930,665 in 1920 Compared With Previous Year—Combined Trade Made Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On the whole Great Britain made a good showing in her foreign trade for 1920 with increases of £536,930,665 in her exports and £310,585,908 in her imports over 1919. The total exports were £1,355,569,027, as compared with £798,638,362 in 1919, while the imports show a figure of £1,044,983,119, as compared with £1,226,156,212, the combined trade reaching a record of £2,372,511,147.

Recent returns have shown that exports, along with invisible exports, were exceeding imports, which were showing a falling off, thus indicating that goods were not being paid for but sent abroad on credit. This could not continue indefinitely and consequently the marked decline in December exports might have been anticipated, namely, from about £119,000,000 in December to approximately £90,000,000 in December.

Most of the decline in imports in December was due to a drop of £24,157,396 in raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, raw cotton and cotton waste accounting for £18,029,651 of this amount. Whereas food, drink, etc., also showed a drop—£6,379,445—articles wholly or mainly manufactured advanced by £3,617,292. In the latter category iron and steel and manufactures thereof showed an increase of £3,019,537, and oils, fats and resins, manufactured, an advance of £3,793,456.

The comparatively small advance in exports in December over last year's figures was due to the fact that, although under the heading of articles wholly or mainly manufactured there is recorded an advance of £6,847,278, decreases took place in the exports of food, drink, etc. (£423,207), and raw materials and articles mainly manufactured (£606,568). Increases were shown in iron and steel and manufactures thereof in the first mentioned class of £2,216,897, and of £3,677,810 in machinery, but there was a drop of £2,451,251 in woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures, and £1,561,041 in cotton yarns and manufactures.

Trade as a Whole

Coming to the trade of 1920 as a whole, the great advance in imports was made up as follows: Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, £158,683,445; raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, £104,927,071; food, drink, etc., £48,254,261. The principal increases under the heading of articles wholly or mainly manufactured were: Oils, fats and resins, manufactured, £33,413,618; vehicles (including locomotives, ships, and aircraft), £17,417,114; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, £17,322,534; paper and cardboard, £17,231,151; woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures, £14,530,922; and silk and silk manufactures, £13,970,607.

There were only two items in this category which showed a decrease, viz., leather and manufactures thereof, £17,491,323; and miscellaneous articles, £3,768,760. The principal increases in raw materials and articles mainly manufactured were: raw cotton and cotton waste, £65,993,821; and paper, making materials, £16,728,576; whilst there was a decrease of £10,796,808 in wool, raw and waste, and woolen rags, and £9,345,245 in oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, resins and gums. Grain and foodstuffs marked an advance during the 12 months of £80,036,434, whilst meat declined by £33,558,683.

The huge advance of £536,930,665 in exports in 1920 compared with those of 1919 was made up as follows: Food, drink, etc., £17,122,486; raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, £34,364,862; articles wholly or mainly manufactured, £479,247,324; animals not for food, £3,003,935; and parcel post, £2,192,058.

Analysis of Figures

Analyzing these figures in detail, it is interesting to note the following advances under the heading of articles wholly or mainly manufactured: Cotton yarns and manufactures, £162,375,681; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, £64,519,108; vehicles (including locomotives, ships, and aircraft), £16,234,997; woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures, £23,350,020; machinery, £32,716,436; apparel, £25,058,534; chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors, £13,714,607; coke and manufactured fuel, £11,608,124; and non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof, £11,497,599. It is noteworthy that not a single item in this class recorded a decrease.

TREASURY REPORT OF UNITED STATES

First Count Since 1913 Totals \$13,883,819,826.63 2-3 in Cash and Securities

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The vaults of the national government hold a grand total of \$13,883,819,826.63, it was revealed at the completion of the first count since 1913 of cash and securities in the Treasury. This total is about \$10,000,000,000 greater than usual and is accounted for by approximately that amount of notes deposited by foreign governments. Of the total amount \$97,410,283.02 is in cash, and the rest in paper currency held in reserve, incomplete currency certificates, incomplete gold certificates and bonds and other securities held in trust.

The last previous count in 1913 showed a grand total of \$1,426,422,051.48 2-3, of which the cash amounted to \$1,139,231,911.90.

The present count showed \$4,726,553.11 in gold coin and \$45,790,572 in standard silver dollars, compared with gold coin of \$2,505,722.98 and standard silver dollars totaling \$150,893,689 in 1913.

No shortage was revealed by the count, the acting treasurer said, the cash and securities being found just as they should be. A receipt will be given to John Burke, who recently resigned as Treasurer.

The count was begun on January 6 and was completed on January 22, but the additional time was required to list and check the various items.

AMERICAN EXPORT REPORT COMPARED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton exports last year exceeded those of any other commodity, according to a review made public by the department of commerce. Shipments of cotton were valued at \$1,136,408,916 as compared with \$1,137,371,252 the year before.

Exports of breadstuffs were valued at \$1,079,083,838 as compared with \$950,301,977 in 1919. Cotton seed oil exports totaled \$34,374,790, a decrease from the 1919 total of \$40,890,268. Mineral oils were valued at \$549,348,840 as compared with \$343,673,432 the year before, and products dropped from \$1,160,643,185 in 1919 to \$544,074,050 in 1920.

In December cotton exports were valued at \$92,355,393, compared with \$150,648,278 in the same month the year before. Exports of breadstuffs during the month were valued at \$96,237,603, while the same month a year ago they were \$55,775,989. Cottonseed oil exports increased from \$2,381,277 in December, 1919, to \$5,103,410 in December, 1920. Meat and dairy products exported in December amounted to \$52,866,131 as compared with \$63,231,397, and mineral oil exports rose from \$32,227,055 in December, 1919, to \$62,447,747 last month.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Thursday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.85	\$3.81	\$4.8665
France (French franc)	.0484	.0712	.1330
Belgium (Belgian franc)	.0739	.075	.1950
Canada (Canadian dollar)	.9644	.9672	.1920
Guineas	.3335	.3400	.4020
German marks	.0172	.0182	.2380
Swedish kronor	.1858	.1858	.2580
Norwegian kroner	.1858	.1858	.2580
Danish kroner	.1950	.1950	.2680
Shanghai taels	.705	.705
Hong-kong	.541	.541

IRONMASTERS' REDUCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBOROUGH, England—At a special meeting here on January 7, Cleveland ironmasters decided upon all round reductions in the price of Cleveland pig iron and east coast hematite. Broadly, it may be said that 10s. has been taken off the price of standard foundry quality. The premium for the higher qualities has been reduced, and for the first time in a period of years, the differentiation in price between standard and lower qualities has been restored.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Price Declines Continue, Although There Are Signs That Raw Material May Improve

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although there are signs that the trade in tanners' raw material may shortly improve, yet at the time of writing hides have no stable value and every week shows severe declines. In some cases ox and cow hides are now below pre-war values, and some authorities think even now the bottom has not been reached. Calfskins also fall week by week and factors who have large stocks under salt will have to face severe losses. No improvement can be looked for until tanners regain confidence, or the export trade revives. With the exchange in America so much against the pound sterling, it is impossible to send hides to the United States, although it is reported on good authority that a fair-sized deal in horse fronts has been put through for a Milwaukee tanner of heavy glove stock. There is still little doing in imported hides, as tanners are holding off in view of domestic conditions. Wool patterns are very shy in buying sheepskins, and prices are falling, owing to the slump in wool and the lack of demand for the raw pelts from tanners.

The new year has not opened up auspiciously, and leather merchants are only doing a retail business in small lots of bonds at very low prices. Sellers are very much the "under dog," and buyers now put their own limits on a parcel of goods, and adopt a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude. At present prices of raw hides and cost of tanning, a fair class sole bend could be put on the market at round about 2s. 3d. a pound, with shoulders, say, at 12d. and bellies 9d. Still, even if tanners quote these figures based on today's replacement values, merchants bid lower figures, and as low as 7d. to 8d. a pound have been taken for a fair grade of pinned belly. Most tanners seem anxious sellers, but here and there men are heard of who seem inclined to hold their leather in view of the long overdue improvement in demand.

The demand for high-grade upper stock is practically nil, as far as big orders are concerned. There is still a large amount of leather thrown on the market by the banks, who have advanced cash against it, and until this is absorbed it seems useless to expect normal trading at fair prices. Box calf is still declining in price, and first selection skins made from market skins will not sell, even at 2s. 6d. per foot. Many tanners have shut down altogether for a time, whilst others are keeping their skilled hands employed. Glace kid tanners are following the same course, as they have thousands of dozens of finished skins in stock which they have written down in their yearly inventories by £2 to £3 per dozen. It seems useless to ask more than about 1s. 6d. per foot for even high-grade stock, which a year or two ago was bringing as high as 5s. per foot.

This should be the busiest period of the year in the shoe section, but at present very few factories are making even half time. Prices are still coming down with a run, and a medium quality welted man's shoe is reported to have been sold wholesale at low as 8s. Retailers all over the country are now seriously alarmed, and are cutting prices at last, so that the public are now able to get quite good boots and shoes from 15s. to 20s. So far there has not been serious financial trouble.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The gold output of the mines of the Transvaal for the month of December amounted to 632,215 ounces of fine gold against 633,737 ounces of the gold for November, and in December, 1919, it was 650,191 ounces. The number of natives employed on the Rand at the end of November was 177,274, of which 159,671 were employed in the gold mines.

MONOTYPE BUSINESS GOOD

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Lanston Monotype Machine Company is operating at its full capacity and showing substantial increases in both sales and estimated profits over those of corresponding periods a year ago. Business is expected to show a return of something over 26 per cent on its \$6,000,000 stock for the fiscal year, which ends February 28. There has been no abatement in the demand for the product of this company, and present inquiries give promise of a continuation of activity. No reductions in prices have been made and none are at present contemplated.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady: March 14.45, May 14.86, July 15.20, October 15.52, December 15.57, spot cotton 14.75, middling 14.50.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$6,555,340,185, a decrease of 12.2 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 12.3 per cent.

TRADING ON PARIS BOURSE REVIEWED

Senatorial Elections Produced Satisfactory Impression in Money Market—Fluctuation of Some Shares Reported

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Some of the shares most favored on the Paris Bourse have been those of the Metropolitan Railway. They have been fetching bigger prices than are apparently justified. Undoubtedly the receipts on the trains are increasing with the raising of fares, and a reorganization from the administrative viewpoint tends to make these shares a still sounder investment. There were last year many disturbing factors—labor unrest, which culminated in strikes—but there now seems no reason why the relations between the company and its employees should not be better. In any case, owing to the over-crowding of the city and in spite of the increasing autobus services, the métro is hardly able to cope with the growing stream of passengers. In the tubes there is constantly a tightly packed mass of humanity, and any regulations that exist concerning the number of passengers to be carried in the trains are perpetually broken. Still, the yield from the shares, though justifying the price of 400 francs, hardly justifies more, and yet this figure is being overpassed.

Sugar, too, seems to be soaring. The Egyptian sugar shares are showing an upward tendency and other sugar shares follow.

A notable jump was made by the Penarroya shares. The lead market has, speaking generally, not been too brilliant, but it is understood that large purchases of these particular shares have been made by another group. The fluctuations which followed show, however, that they should be dealt in cautiously.

In the oil shares, especially on the curb, there is generally much brisk dealing. Mexican Eagle is not very steady, but the Royal Dutch and the Shell Transport continue to be quoted at a high figure.

A good deal of interest is taken in Paris in Rumanian funds and they show recent progress. A report that the payment of interest would be resumed helps them, although the authenticity of such reports are doubted. Russian shares are quoted, and while they are down to 21, as against 73 or 88 in certain cases in 1914, it is at least satisfactory that they are in the market, and are dealt in and show some signs of progress.

The senatorial elections produced in the money market a satisfactory impression. They were regarded as indicating that a moderate policy must be pursued by France, and that the country is not likely to swing far either to the Right or to the Left. So far as these political considerations affect the Bourse, they have affected it favorably. Financiers, at any rate, do not desire any violent changes, any plunge into the unknown.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The total exports from this port for the year 1920 to the United States and its possessions were over \$1,000,000 less than in 1919, according to the annual declared export returns just completed by Mr. Frederick M. Ryder, American Consul-General here. The figures for 1920 were \$3,471,290 and for 1919, \$4,768,279. Returned American goods amounted to \$1,640,062 last year and \$1,832,648 for 1919. The falling off in the American demand for British Columbia lumber is given as one of the chief reasons for the decline in exports.

POLISH-AUSTRIAN TRADE TREATY

BERLIN, Germany—It is reported from Warsaw that a commercial treaty has been concluded between Poland and Austria providing for the delivery of Austrian locomotives and railway materials to Poland, and petroleum, coal, and eggs to Austria.

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RECORD INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION

Output in the United States in 1920 Was 442,000,000 Barrels, a Gain of 19 Per Cent

NEW YORK, New York—The production of oil in the United States in 1920 amounted to 442,000,000 barrels, an increase of 73,000,000 barrels, or 19 per cent over the 1919 output. This is a record increase, and the year's production exceeded any previous year. The average increase in the preceding 10 years was 7.58 per cent. In the previous 10 years the average annual increase was 10.4 per cent.

Numerous elements enter into the situation which make it certain the 1920 gain will not be approached within the next few years. Foremost is the slackening in demand for petroleum products, which has caused retrenchment in operations all through the industry and has brought about big reductions in the number of drilling operations. Drilling costs have been very high, tending to reduce the number of operations which companies can finance. Another big factor is the relatively smaller amount of proven acreage available for drilling operations. Last year saw more than 35,000 new wells completed in the United States alone. In Oklahoma, oil men estimate, 60 per cent of the proven acreage available at the beginning of 1920 was drilled last year.

With a falling off in drilling operations, pools with "flush" production will decline because of there being no replacement by new wells of the lower production of the older ones. In Kansas and Oklahoma it is estimated there are 150,000 barrels of "flush" production which will decline rather rapidly, and by Mr. these "flush," or new wells, are not expected to be producing more than 75,000 barrels a day.

At present there are no indications of any large field being brought in in the mid-continent section which might upset market conditions. Producers, however, are watching developments in Arkansas, where it is believed an oil pool has been uncovered, but it will be several months before any definite line can be obtained on the possibilities of production there.

DULL SESSION IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—While there was some improvement in the last hour of the stock market yesterday the session for the most part was dull and practically featureless. The closing was firm. Call money held at 7 per cent. The total sales numbered 521,600 shares.

The market closed generally firm: Steel 8 1/2; up 1/4; Northern Pacific 87 1/2; up 3/4; Mexican Petroleum 157 1/2; off 2 1/4; End-Johnson 62 1/2, up 1 1/4.

PACKERS' FINANCIAL REPORT

CHICAGO, Illinois—A total income of \$5,720,436 is reported by the Allied Packers, Incorporated, for the year ending October 30, 1920. Operating expenses for the year were \$5,298,222 and profits from operations \$422,214. After interest and other charges there was a loss of \$2,075,984 for the year. The report says last year was probably the most difficult in the history of the packing industry. The general balance sheet shows \$3,501,314 of cash, \$4,509,873 notes and accounts receivable, \$5,444,105 inventories, \$7,740,882 bank loans and overdraft, and \$1,051,789 accounts payable and accrued account.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices advanced slightly yesterday, after declines at start, March closing at 1.65 1/2 and May at 1.54 1/4. Corn held firm, May closing at 64 1/2 and July at 65 1/2. Hogs and provisions were firm. January pork 22.72; May pork 23.10; January lard 13.00; May lard 13.67; January ribs 11.97; May ribs 12.45.

RUSSIAN BOND TRADING

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in the 4 per cent certificates of the Imperial Russian Government, having a par value of 2,310,000,000 rubles, was suspended Thursday by the New York Stock Exchange. It was explained that interest charges on the bonds had not been paid since the Soviet Government gained control and that underwriters on the bonds had no information as to when interest payments would be renewed.

CRUDE OIL BEING STORED

TULSA, Oklahoma—The Empire Pipe Company's subsidiary of the Cities Service Company announces it will not buy any more oil in southern Oklahoma but will store all crude offered it. It handles approximately 8000 barrels daily from that territory. The situation is interpreted to mean that pipeline lines intend to let producers store all oil until demand is normal.

APPLYING LIQUOR
LAWS IN QUEBEC

Some Doctors Said to Sign Prescriptions With Rubber Stamp and Sell Them Wholesale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—General opposition to the provincial government scheme of taking over the liquor business and controlling it, in import and in sale, was voiced at a caucus of about 30 Liberal (government) members of the legislative assembly held at the Chateau Frontenac. The members expressed their willingness to meet the government half-way by agreeing that the government should do the importing, but they wanted the sale to be by authorized vendors. These vendors would be licensed by the government, and secure their supply from the authorities at a fixed price, and be controlled as to the retail price by regulation. The 30 members agreed almost unanimously to a proposition along these lines.

Some startling figures as to what has been happening under the existing legislation were given at the meeting. There is supposed to be a 5 per cent tax on every bottle of liquor sold by a vendor, and it was asserted that whereas the vendors had reported that they had sold about \$1,500,000 worth of liquor, the reports from the inspectors indicated that they had disposed of over \$6,000,000 worth to the vendors, so that something like \$5,000,000 worth of liquor has been sold on which the government had got no tax. It was also asserted that although there are over 2000 doctors in the Province, the thousands of prescriptions that have been issued came from about a couple of dozen medical men, some of whom employed a rubber stamp and sold the prescriptions in wholesale lots.

Notwithstanding the threatened opposition, it is declared that there will be no compromise on the part of the government in the matter of liquor control. The compromise suggested will not be accepted. Government circles do not believe that the opposition to the new plan of complete control is as serious as some members would make out, but in any case the government is prepared to accept its responsibility. To take over the importing of liquor and leave the retailing of it to private interests would not remedy the situation much, is the view of the government. Under this compromise scheme retailers would get their liquor from the government and be practically free to sell it to whom and how they liked and in quantities that they wished.

The new law will do away with the numerous right clubs in Montreal and elsewhere. While the government has been fairly quiet in regard to such places, it has full information on the working of these "one-man clubs" where a person becomes a member for \$1 a year, if he pays anything at all, and is at liberty to drink all night. It is taken for granted that there would be no objections on the part of the dominion government to the importing, especially since it is the dominion government that permits the provincial government now to allow 10 people to import, and what it permits the provincial government to permit others to do, it could not refuse to permit the dominion government to do directly. It is understood that the government will appoint a commission of three or five members to do the work necessary under the new law.

MUSIC

Los Angeles Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California—In spite of the fact that it is estimated that only two per cent of the local population attend concerts, we have had record houses during one week of Scott's and during two weeks of Fortino Gallo's operatic offerings. On the Friday afternoon, Saturday night and Sunday afternoon popular concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra, under Walter Henry Rothwell, sell out in a hall of 2500 seats.

Planists have been prevalent during the first half of the season. Moseiwitch was new to Los Angeles and impressed us more through the poetry of his playing than by force of technique. Lefevre triumphed through technical intricacy in his style of playing was finely measured in the great A flat major sonata by Carl Maria von Weber. Pasquale Amato used his superb baritone art to convert a full house to the creed of bel canto. Some of his very low notes seem to wane, however, in clarity. It remained for Charles Hackett, however, to be the vocal surprise. But for certain mannerisms, such as interpolations of an occasional "ah" between vowels in rapid passages, one might call his singing flawless and his voice among the best of all American singers. His interpretations were highly intelligent, not only correct but captivating in style and of tasteful conception.

The new year brought fresh honors to two Los Angeles artists, who, if they do not possess national recognition, have well stood the test outside the "spotlight" of local recognition. One is a woman composer, Fanny Charles Dillon, whose "Melodic Poems of the Mountains" can be found almost regularly on Hoffman's and Grainger's programs. Moseiwitch, too, has "adopted" them. Miss Dillon has now brought out a quartet, her fifth opus, "Mountain Idylls," which contains material of compelling beauty and lyric purity in the first and third movements. There is nothing obvious or manufactured in Miss Dillon's musical language. No at-

tempt is directed toward effects which are not genuinely felt and sincere. Hence her writings are always dignified and have a bigness of appeal combined with intricate detail of workmanship. The quartet shows in form and style of polyphony yet that it is a first attempt of the composer in this form. It is American and Californian. Its premiere does credit to the Zoellner Quartet, who reside here when not on tour. For years the Zoellners have done pioneer work on behalf of American composers.

The other Californian artist referred to is Lester Donohue. Donohue has come back from a concert tour in the east and England. He gave a piano program of modern Russian, French and MacDowell works, displaying brilliant technique. It was during his eminently musical performance of the fourth piano concerto in C minor of St. Saens with the Philharmonic Orchestra that he evinced rich qualities of technique, mind and heart that destined him to pianistic fame within a few years.

The chief musical asset of Los Angeles, and which placed Los Angeles not only on the musical map permanently, but among the metropolitan centers of music, is the Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Walter Henry Rothwell, founded by W. A. Clark Jr. During the first two seasons approximately \$300,000 will have been spent for the purpose of making it a great orchestra. The ensemble counts 100 players, among them Sylvain Noack as concertmaster, formerly of Boston, Emile Ferir, solo-viola, Henry De Buscher, solo-oboe, with numerous eminent players brought to this city from the great orchestras of Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and Detroit. Mr. Rothwell has succeeded remarkably of late in blending the orchestra's tonal values. Technically it is in excellent trim. With one exception, the local premiere of Leo Sowerby's concert overture, "When Autumn Comes," the programs have been shaped along classic tastes. Sowerby's work was well received. Mr. Rothwell has raised the musical and general artistic standard of Los Angeles noticeably and notably. Hence Mr. Clark's munificent gift to this city, (he has pledged \$100,000 every year in support of the orchestra for the next five seasons) has become a wonderfully productive cultural asset to the west.

Boston Notes

The thirteenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place on January 28. The following was the program: Dvorak, Symphony No. 2 in D minor op. 70; Scott, two passacaglias; Mozart, Air of Pamina from "The Magic Flute"; Charpentier, "Deuxieme Jour," from "Louise"; Wagner, a Faust overture. Hulda Lashanska was the soloist.

The revival of Dvorak's second symphony was a happy thought on the part of Mr. Monteux. It added another to the long list of such revivals for which we cannot be too grateful to him. This symphony does not show the lapse of time as much as might be expected. There is a certain freshness and sincerity in the music of Dvorak which will probably cause it to outlast much of the music of his contemporaries who wrote with perhaps more method and seriousness. It is to be regretted that Dvorak's name has so long been associated with the "New World Symphony" only. Many of his other works are quite as worthy of a hearing as yesterday's performance showed. Cyril Scott's two passacaglias, performed for the first time in Boston, are hardly to be taken seriously. This does not mean that they are not delightful music to hear. The orchestral coloring is laid on with a lavish hand and the meagerness of invention is thereby concealed. Although these pieces are not unpleasantly dissonant, they do not excite the desire for an immediate re-hearing. They were enthusiastically received and the composer, who was present, acknowledged the applause with the compositions brought forth. Mme. Lashanska interpreted the aria from "Louise" with much purity of tone and style. The playing of the orchestra throughout the afternoon was brilliant, and remarkable as well for its rare beauty of nuance and rhythm.

Those who attend orchestral concerts for the purpose of hearing sensational interpretations of Beethoven's symphonies, those who enjoy theatrical pianissimos and fortissimos, those who enjoy a thick, heavy orchestral tone quality will not be satisfied with the performances of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. On the other hand, those who delight in hearing the masterpieces of the classical repertory and deserving works of our own time interpreted with exquisite taste and without the intrusion of an aggressive personality between them and the music, will find these concerts a never ending source of pleasure and education.

On January 28 the Hoffman Quartet gave their second concert of the season. The program included Smetana's quartet in E minor, two serenades by Jørgen and Schumann's quartet for piano and strings. Hans Ebell played the piano part in the Schumann Quartet. Mr. Hoffman's program was as usual diversified, and interesting. The serenades by Jørgen are agreeable, skillfully made music. Smetana's Quartet again gave pleasure by its piquant themes and ready flow of emotion. The quartet played with commendable perfection of ensemble. Mr. Ebell added to the pleasure of the evening by his excellent interpretation of Schumann's Quartet.

NEW CONNECTICUT CODE

HARTFORD, Connecticut—A commission appointed by the General Assembly of 1919 to draw up a new civil administrative code in order to bring about a consolidation of state departments reported to the present General Assembly yesterday a bill for a new 11 departments to replace the present 22 state commissions, departments and boards.

FULL BENCH TO HAVE
2.75 BEER QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Determination of the constitutionality of the Massachusetts 2.75 per cent beer act rests with the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, the petition of Charles H. Jones of Weston for a writ of mandamus directing the selection of the town of Weston to leave the question of granting licenses for the sale of "certain non-intoxicating beverages" off the warrant of the town meeting having been sent there by Justice Carroll by common consent of counsel, when the petition came up for hearing before him yesterday.

SEARCHING OF BOATS IN ONTARIO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINDSOR, Ontario—Amendment of the Ontario Temperance Act to permit searching of yachts is predicted by W. J. Lannin, general inspector of provincial police and license inspectors at the border. Such an amendment, according to Mr. Lannin, will probably be made in the next session of the Legislature at Toronto, unless the judgment given by Justice Middleton against the Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, license inspector, is reversed in a high court. Mr. Spracklin was ordered to pay \$500 to O. E. Fleming, whose yacht he searched. Mr. Lannin says such legal power is necessary to check illegal international traffic in liquor at the border.

ELECTRICIANS' DEMAND REFUSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The award of the arbitration board, appointed to inquire into the dispute between the British Columbia Electric Company and the local unions, numbers 213 and 230 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has just been made public. It is a unanimous finding and refuses the men's demand for an extra \$1 a day in pay. Some modifications of clauses governing working conditions are suggested, some being in favor of the men and others in favor of the company.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and the churches of the denomination in the United States and Canada. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations: Love. Sunday School in the Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MODERN MUSICAL EXTREMISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The English musical papers have for weeks been full of a rather unedifying controversy over the value of the new music of Russia, France, and Italy and its English imitators, Lord Berners, Eugene Goossens, and Eric Fogg. Igor Stravinsky and his music set the ball of discussion rolling last summer when his extraordinary chamber music was performed, prefaced by an address of Mr. Ansermet. One may have the warmest admiration for the Stravinsky of "The Fire Bird" and of "Petrouchka" and yet think some of his later works trivial in matter and mistaken in manner. But his out-and-out admirers reserve all their admiration for his later compositions and make the pieces for string quartet, which lovers of chamber music looked upon as a musical joke, appear as the vanguard of a new era.

One of them points out, "Here Stravinsky breaks finally with the academic theories of instrumental writing. The old forms are entirely scrapped; with all their conventions: the stereotyped procedure of thematic development is replaced by a broad tonal design based on sound-color qualities." Good-by, Beethoven!

Lord Berners' "Poisons d'art" and Mr. Eric Fogg's ballet, "The Golden Butterfly," are derivatives of the same stock and it is noteworthy that nearly all the compositions of the ultra-modern school are concerned with the most airy and trifling themes, like butterflies and goldfish, birds and the domestic cat. This in itself may be pardonable in a new art form which has only reached the experimental stage, but it does not justify its adherents in pouring contempt upon the masters who have sung of weightier themes.

One of the chief protagonists in this controversy, writing in The Chesterian and the Musical Standard, has confessed that to himself most of the great masters of music are utterly dull, and their works meaningless. He draws a touching picture of his own misery in rushing from concert to concert in the hope of slaking his musical thirst at some refreshing spring; of escaping the boredom of Handel and Brahms, only to be depressed by Beethoven. Wagner said Elgar also fall under the lash: Elgar to him is "vulgar and banal"; Brahms, first piano concerto "intolerably dull" and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony "bombastic."

Some one has pleaded for more sanity in musical criticism, and there is great need of sanity in all art criticism, just as there is for all art reformers. The young poet may aim at symbolical effects and reduce his words, in the desire to avoid redundancy, to the point of nonsense. The cubist painter has shown how an effective scene may be reduced to the level of a pictorial puzzle. In the same way the musical innovator may discard symmetry until there is neither form nor meaning left in his work. It is no use bothering about theories in art. There must be development and progress; but it should be development upon intelligent lines and progress based upon consistent ideals. Neither is it any use sneering at the old unimaginative symmetry of theme-repetition and response when every one knows the great effects that have been produced by this classic method.

"Sound color quantities" are quite legitimate if and when they can be used with artistic effect to produce an artistic end; but in many of the later works of Stravinsky they are merely detached splashes of color, not beautiful in themselves and lacking any connected harmony and response. Some way the musical innovator may discard symmetry until there is neither form nor meaning left in his work. It is no use bothering about theories in art. There must be development and progress; but it should be development upon intelligent lines and progress based upon consistent ideals. Neither is it any use sneering at the old unimaginative symmetry of theme-repetition and response when every one knows the great effects that have been produced by this classic method.

It is this kind of thing, rather than the color and atmosphere of Ravel and Mompalao—which are legitimate and understandable—that has caused Debussy, the composer, to enter the lists and protest against the widespread cult of "characterism" in music, and to declare that "this is an age of anarchy in art; there is no authority, no standard, no sense of proportion. Anybody can do anything and call it art, in the certain expectation of making a crowd of idiots stand and stare at him in gaping astonishment and admiration." He instances the popularity of the "Dada" movement in Paris and accuses its devotees of sneering at the great masters of the past with the object of attracting attention to the little masters of the present.

It is an unwholesome sign, when "great men must be denied and achievements scoffed at in order that the little ones may become conspicuous." According to some of these devotees Shakespeare is out of date and unreadable; for his musical counterpart, Bach and Beethoven are fossils. These giants were certainly not interested in "Mother Goose," or butterflies, or cats, or rats, but in "old men and heroes and the serious and joys of life." To hold them up in reproach because their methods were old-fashioned is as preposterous as for a student of painting to make games of the brushwork of Leonardo, or the coloring of Titian, or the modeling of Rembrandt.

Methods change as generation succeeds generation, but great art is never achieved by eccentricity. Methods and manners often degenerate into mannerism, and when that takes place they have a very short run before oblivion overtakes them. At the same time lovers of music must be on their guard against disparaging all the innovations of the new school. They have accomplished much which may prove of inestimable germinal value. The extravagance of many of their adherents in the press who single out their weakest works for highest praise has been against a dispassionate judgment on the part of the musical moderates; that and their unreasoning prejudice against German music past and present. That, indeed, is the strong bond of interest that binds together the new schools of France and England, of Russia and Italy. They fail to see that the compositions of Bach, or Beethoven, or Brahms, or Wagner, would swamp in human interest and inspirational power the whole modern music of France or Russia or Italy collectively, and that these great countries have yet to make good as far as the art of music is concerned before they can stand beside Germany at all.

MUSIC NOTES

Jean Friedmann, pianist, appeared with the National Symphony Orchestra, William Mengelberg, conductor, in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the afternoon of January 25, taking part as soloist in the Liszt piano concerto No. 1 in E flat. He proved to be more interesting as a player upon the solo instrument than as an interpreter of the composition which he had in hand. He performed, in the grand manner, of the old school virtuoso, producing a round and rich tone and regulating his volume carefully to the various shifts of orchestral sound. He treated the Liszt concerto as a piece for show, albeit tasteful and polite show. On the program were Schubert's overture to "Anacreon" and Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony in E minor, which Mr. Mengelberg conducted with much eloquence and a generally smooth style. Once or twice, however, in the course of the performance of the symphony, he missed securing an impressive crescendo by losing hold of his players immediately upon working them up to a loud sonority, the effect resembling that of a rope let slip just before the load gets lifted to the desired point of rest. But notwithstanding such misadventures of this description, and the National Symphony Orchestra is rapidly improving in responsiveness and flexibility under the new conductor's training, and what it falls short of doing at one concert it is quite sure of achieving at the next.

CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY IN "NORMA"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

"Norma," libretto by Romani, music by Bellini; presented by the Chicago Opera Company, Mary Garden, general director, at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, with Gino Marinuzzi conducting; evening of January 24, 1921. The cast: Polione.....Porrett Lamont Orcevo.....Virgilio Lazari Norma.....Rosa Raisa Adalgisa.....Gabriella Beazzoni Clotilde.....Philene Palco Flavio.....José Mojica

NEW YORK, New York.—Gabriella Beazzoni, contralto, who won first-class praise for her achievements at the Colon Theater in Buenos Aires, Argentina, two years ago, and who managed to drop to second rank when appearing last year with the Metropolitan Opera Company of this city, reasserted herself as a performer of primary importance when she took part in the opening of the Chicago Opera Company's New York season at Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House on the evening of January 24. She, singing the part of Adalgisa on this occasion in Bellini's "Norma," like Mme. Rosa Raisa, the soprano who sang the title part, gave conviction that applause and approval of South America ought to entitle anybody to entrance into opera in the United States. She made it evident that the people who live in the southern hemisphere are in no wise antipodal to those who live in the northern, when the question of vocal art arises; and that standards of interpretation hold about the same with the public everywhere, whether July or January is the central month of its winter and the fullest month of its amusement calendar.

If North America were so poor as to possess but one opera company, though it were the distinguished and indisputably excellent New York one, Mme. Beazzoni might have missed the complete recognition she deserved, being unfavorably and finally judged on a single year's showing. But again, even there, but one opera establishment in the United States and the adjacent countries, and that the conservative Metropolitan of this city, such an artist as Mme. Raisa, Mme. Beazzoni's soprano associate in "Norma," might never have been called from her particular triumphs in Buenos Aires at all. For both these singers are of a new school. Their style is not the kind which is regarded here as traditionally correct. In fact, they are not the type of executants that put the principal emphasis upon style, in the strict meaning of that word wherein they contradict the theories of those singers who made New York famous among opera cities 25 years ago. Not style, forsooth, but tone is their glory. The medium of sound, to put the matter in a word, is the one in which they chiefly work. And sound, after all, must be accepted, even by the most ardent laudators of times gone by, as something more than a non-essential in music.

To remark in detail upon the studies which the contralto and the soprano offered of their roles in the Bellini piece is scarcely necessary. Listeners would inevitably divide into two camps, either liking wholly the two women's sonorous presentation of the old arias and duets or disliking it altogether. Those who entertain the prepossession that melody written in the melancholy and romantic thirties has the desired effect only when performed with the utmost delicacy and precision, or in a sort of exalted music-box fashion, would object to both Mme. Beazzoni and Raisa on grounds of loudness; while those who have no such prepossessions would take delight in the Argentine brilliance of their notes and in the joyous, yet never unmusical, exuberance of their vocal manner.

The leading quartet of "Norma" was admirably filled out by Mr. Lamont as the tenor and Mr. Lazari as the bass. But more important, possibly, than the work of the principal singers was that of the conductor, Mr. Marinuzzi, who distinguished himself by sensitive regard for the shifting rhythms of the score and by judicious attention to the adjustment of tone-balance between voices and instruments. Some day, no doubt, Mr. Marinuzzi will take up so unenvied a task as that of putting the opera house for the con-

cert platform. When he does, the orchestral organization that is first to bid for his services may prove itself fortunate.

MUSIC NOTES

On the evening of January 25, Frederick Stock entered the lists as a champion of conservatism in the ornament of conductors which has been set going in New York City, appearing with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall. He emerged victorious. Both as an orchestral trainer and as an interpreter, he proved himself one of the foremost men of the time. His orchestral choir were disclosed as being perfectly balanced one with another, and the voices within the choir as being delicately adjusted to one another in power and exquisitely blended in quality of tone. Nothing could better vouch for Mr. Stock's valor than his willingness to test himself with the third symphony of Brahms in F major. Without forcing an argument at any point, he really gave conviction that this is not a dreary work, but on the contrary a very cheerful one. He presented the Tchaikovsky fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," in a manner that made it a veritable study in descriptive music. He introduced to New York the symphonic poem, "The Garden of Fand," another example of tone-painting, only more recent than the Tchaikovsky one, and he showed himself interested, in spite of his devotion to accredited masters, in modern efforts at orchestral expression. He filled out the generous measure of the evening with the "Death and Transfiguration" tone poem of Richard Strauss.

The Scarborough (England), musical fête, which consisted of five concerts on four successive days, has been successfully inaugurated and is expected to become an annual event. The Halifax Orchestra and the Halifax Choir formed the backbone of the enterprise, and Sir Henry Wood, Dr. Henry Coward, and the local Spadina conductor, Mr. Allick Maclean, were responsible for the music performed. Among the artists engaged were Misses Léon, Rosina Buckman and Arthur Catterall, and the music chosen for some exceptionally novel and interesting features. Mr. Maclean's one-act opera based upon Scott's "Queen of the Desert," recently produced by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Newcastle and elsewhere, was performed in an abbreviated concert version and made an excellent impression. Unlike much modern music, it is remarkably tuneful, and is full of attractive numbers which captivate upon a first hearing. Three orchestral sketches by Howard Carr, portraying the life of "Three Heroes," was another of the novelties produced. At the Sunday concert Granville Bantock's choral symphony, "Vanity of Vanities," parts one and two, and Maclean's "Annunciation" were performed. The latter is a sort of prologue to "The Messiah" in subject, though not in workmanship, as it leans more to the oratorio method of Elgar than that of Handel. On the whole the Scarborough fête was a great success.

CHICAGO OPERA TOUR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—The Chicago Opera Company, Mary Garden, general director, after completing its season in New York City starts on a tour of eastern, southern and Pacific coast states which will last until May. From New York it goes to Baltimore, Maryland, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and to Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio. Thence it goes to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and to various places in Texas. Most of its visits will be for two or three days. The latter part of the itinerary includes San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, in each of which the visit will be for a week. The tour closes in Denver, Colorado, with a visit of four days. All the engagements are said to be guaranteed by civic organizations or by groups of sustainers in the various cities. The tour was arranged by the former business manager of the company, Herbert M. Johnson. The transportation arrangements are in the charge of E. K. Blaby.

THE CHESTERIAN AND ITS EDITOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Among the musical periodicals appearing in London, the Chesterian, although but recently founded, has taken a remarkable place. It fully deserves its high reputation, thanks to the extremely varied subjects treated by its contributors and its endeavors to present to the public the most diversified and, generally, the most daring aspects of European music. Mr. G. Jean-Aubry, the French critic, whose work is well known in all musical centers, assumed its editorship last year and has imbued it with some of the ideas which he himself

RHYTHMIC METHOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

The teaching of music, like other teaching, has advanced greatly in the last 20 years. The children who begin music according to the rhythmic method taught at the Incorporated London Academy of Music, have no tedious explanations, and, above all, no learning by heart of terms and signs in musical notation, which, in themselves, have nothing to do with music. These terms and signs are taught only when the musical effects they denote have been repeatedly heard and appreciated by the pupils, so that they can recognize them without difficulty.

The rhythmic method teacher appeals first to that feeling for rhythm which is natural to every one. This is done by playing very simple tunes in two time with a well-marked beat. Children thoroughly enjoy clapping or stamping at the "strong" notes, and must learn to do this with precision. This precision, it will be understood, is essential to success, as it is the enjoyment. The next step is to say "one" for all these strange notes, two and later on three and four following naturally for the weak ones. In this way they gradually learn to distinguish at once between two, three and four time, and also of course between crochets and minims. Different time-values are introduced by degrees into these tunes, to be found and pointed out by the pupil until complicated rhythms and syncopations can be recognized easily by ear and written down in one hearing. But before this stage is reached, indeed at the beginning, the feeling for phrase is also trained. The tunes are in simple four-bar phrases; to clap, or to sit down, or to cry "house" at the end of the first phrase or "half-way house" at the end of the second, is a simple amusement and a pleasure.

To train rhythmic feeling only, however, would not be enough. The first lessons must also train the sense of pitch. The children find out that some notes are too high for them to sing and some too low, but that most people can sing middle C. From C grows naturally the triad of C which is presented in rhythmic form as soon as possible. Tunes formed of the three notes of the C triad are written by ear, and sung until C E G are recognized without difficulty. It is often possible to train a young child to a sense of absolute pitch. The feeling for key is cultivated by allowing the children to find out that a tune in C's key or house sounds finished only when C, the master of the house, is at the bottom of the chord at the end. Much amusement is caused when the teacher "falls into a ditch" instead of coming home. When the triad of C is familiar, D and F can be played and written as passing notes. The G triad or dominant is introduced later as belonging to the "half-way house," and the other triads in their turn, each one being connected with the rhythmic structure of the tune. The scale is built up naturally from the tonic and dominant with their passing notes. Also, familiar tunes must be played in different keys, the children discovering that they "come home" to a new note instead of C. Children trained in this way are able to recognize and name the most complicated progressions and to harmonize and transpose melodies in a manner often envied by their elders.

It must also not be forgotten that every opportunity for self-expression is given to the child from the very first. Original composition is encouraged as soon as the writing of notes has become possible, small children being asked to "come home" from the half-way house or to sing an answering phrase to one given by the teacher. But, it is asked, what is the good of this? How does it help in the learning of an instrument? It gives the beginner, that is the child who has had three months' training under a rhythmic method teacher, the advantage of knowing what to aim at, of inwardly hearing his piece before he attempts to play it. All pieces are clapped before they are played, and the phrases are found, so that there is no danger of playing out of time, provided the attention is given to technique. This last will not be like some if there is not too much of it, and if it is treated as a necessary preparation for playing. Even finger exercises can be made rhythmic.

Sight-reading and memorizing come easily to the rhythmic method child because he knows how his piece should sound. Easy pieces can be learned away from the piano in a simple progression, and become familiar to the child both by name and by sound. There are two important points to be remembered: children ought to begin young; five or six is not too young; if the best results are to be obtained; also the teacher must have individuality and a practically unlimited capacity for inventing new ways of bringing out that latent musical feeling which is in every child in a greater or less degree.

Entertains with regard to international intellectual relations. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently had an opportunity of conversing with Mr. Jean-Aubry concerning the Chesterian.

"I have been associated with this publication since its beginning," he said. "However, from 1915 to 1919, the difficulties produced by the war, the impossibility of keeping up a regular artistic exchange, the recent foundation of the London house of J. & W. Chester (1915), the interest in music thrust into the background owing to the more urgent preoccupations of the war, all this had made of the Chesterian, as its subtitle then indicated, a 'guide to the publications of the house of J. & W. Chester.'"

In 1916, Mr. Jean-Aubry was sent to England by the French Government, and he thus came into closer contact with the different English publications devoted to artistic matters. The Chesterian more particularly attracted his attention, and he soon came to an arrangement with its proprietors whereby the scope of this publication was gradually enlarged until the day on which it was ready to blossom into a real musical magazine. This happened in September, 1919, when Mr. Jean-Aubry was officially appointed editor of the Chesterian.

In various musical circles, used to more voluminous publications, exception was at first taken to the size of the Chesterian, which is very small; but it seemed particularly attractive to Mr. Jean-Aubry, because it reproduced more or less the gazettes of the eighteenth century, the distribution of which did so much toward circulating ideas, and as Mr. Jean-Aubry remarked to his visitor, there are so many products and artists who, in these days of advertisement, strive to be "the biggest in the world," that the Chesterian prefers to be, on the contrary, "the smallest musical magazine in the world." Its size is, in fact, suitable for the pocket and for being passed from hand to hand. At the same time, its carefully chosen typography and the somewhat archaic elegance of its neat and simple cover immediately attract attention.

The care of Mr. G. Jean-Aubry in taking over the editorship of the Chesterian has been to make of it a musical magazine that is alive and that appeals not only to the specialists, but even to a greater degree to that important section of the musical public who may be called the amateurs, and who are fond of music much more for the new and always renewable pleasures it affords, than for the sake of technical matters or its merely theoretical satisfaction.

To that end Mr. Jean-Aubry kept in view three main directing ideas: to keep his readers in contact with the various centers of the musical world where new works are produced; to keep musical questions in perpetual contact with the other arts; to avoid everything that had no truly artistic interest. The index to the first year, which has just been issued, clearly shows the tendencies of the Chesterian and how the editor has divided its main outline.

In each number of the Chesterian appears the portrait of a contemporary composer. This is, of course, a feature of most other musical papers, but the originality of the Chesterian lies in the fact that it usually deals with composers whose reputation is still a matter of dispute, and that generally these sketches of composers emanate from the pen of another composer. Thus, during the course of its first year, the Chesterian has published an essay on Lord Berners by Eugene Goossens, who in his turn has been dealt with by Cyril Scott, an article on Manuel de Falla by Joaquín Turina, a study of Charles Martin Loeffler by Carl Engel, and others on Arnold Bax and Gustav Holst.

This year the Chesterian will publish an essay on Maurice Ravel by one of the most original young French composers, Louis Durey, and an article by Maurice Ravel on Arnold Schönberg. Mr. Leigh Henry will speak about Béla Bartók, the young Hungarian master, while Mario Castelnuovo Tedesco, the youngest among the renowned Italian composers, has just written on Ildebrando Pizzetti, one of the masters of the new Italian school. But this is not, as some critics will have it, the work of mere mutual admiration. Mr. Jean-Aubry thinks himself justified in his opinion that there is particular interest in knowing how a composer of marked individuality expresses his understanding of another composer whom he admires, likes, or admires. There is more to be learned from such spontaneous appreciation than from a necessarily more just, but often colder and more impersonal, study by an ordinary critic.

In last year's volume are to be

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

WILBUR, "The American Musical Comedy," at 11:15, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Seats \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50.

WILLIAM ROCK'S REVUE, 1920. Seats \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50.

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—Sun, Feb. 6, at 3

PENSION FUND Concert

Boston Symphony Orchestra. First Monday Concert. Seats \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50.

ORIANA MADRICAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

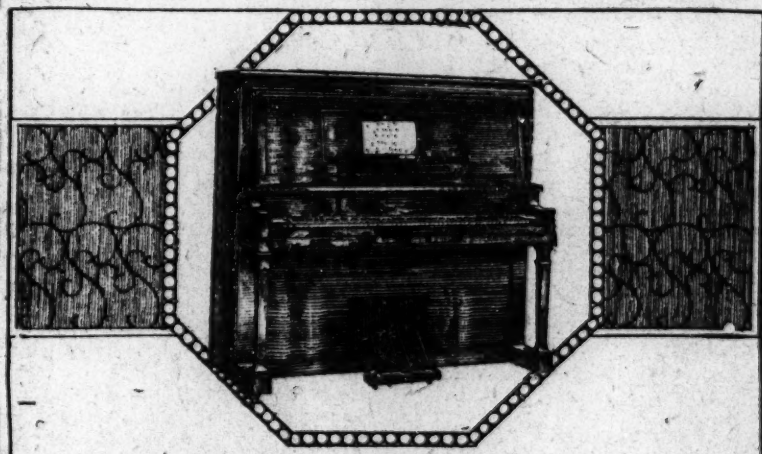
LONDON, England.—Geniality and excellence were the distinguishing features of the Oriana Madrical Society's recent concert at Aeolian Hall, and doubtless the same conditions prevailed two nights later when the program was repeated for the benefit of the overflow audience.

It is now 16 years since the society was founded, with the purpose of extending interest in the English madrigals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in English choral music generally, and this policy has been administered in a liberal and wise way by the honorary conductor of the organization, Charles Kennedy Scott, who excludes nothing from his programs save unworthiness in music or performance. For instance, at this particular concert, Palestrina, Purcell, Walford Davies, Arthur Bliss, and traditional carols all jostled one another in a harmonious crowd, and the choir, which is mainly amateur, had the assistance of several professional singers and instrumentalists who worked in with the whole scheme most happily. Such a combination can—and did—yield good artistic results.

The first part of the program was devoted to Palestrina's great motet, "Christe Redemptor Omnium"; modern settings of ancient carol words by Herbert Howells, and Gustav Holst; and four Christmas hymns by Michael Praetorius (1571-1621). The motet was by far the biggest undertaking of the evening. The choir came through it with unqualified success, and the climax at the end was finely worked up. Both the modern compositions, which followed also received excellent treatment. "A Spotted Rose" (the carol by Herbert Howells) is a thing of delicate, undulating tracery and tender beauty, while Holst's music to the words "Of one that is so fair and bright" is vivid and virile.

The second part presented some chamber works, mostly instrumental. The two fantasias for string quartet, dating from 1650, by Henry Purcell, were of special interest, and were well played by the Pennington Quartet, though their interpretation was a little dry. Next, two of the recent set of four hymns for tenor voice, piano and viola obbligato, by Vaughan Williams, were carefully sung by Norman Stone. The hymns belong to that order of music which on nine occasions out of ten may fall to impress one, and then on the tenth may suddenly disclose itself as full of hidden beauty. Arthur Bliss' Rhapsody No. 2, which followed, was a clear contrast, the thematic material self-reliant and the composer preoccupied with modernism.

The third part opened with two part songs by Walford Davies; a setting for unaccompanied choir of some verses ("Shepherds, rise! and shake off sleep") which he has set elsewhere and better in his "Pastorals," and "The Seven Virgins," an admirable piece of unaccompanied choral writing. Of the rest of the program not much need be said, save that the Traditional Carols and the Humorous Fancy by Thomas Weekes (1578-1623) on "The Cryes of London" were very jolly and acceptable. The Fancy is taken from a manuscript in the British Museum, and is a concoction as quaint as it is interesting historically. The humor was heightened on this occasion, as the "Cryes" were sung by various Oriana singers posted here and there about the platform and hall, and the vigorous baritone who called, "Have you any con-skins, mayds?" easily carried off the honors of the performance.



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THE HOME FORUM

High on the Downs So Bare

High on the downs so bare,
Where thou dost love to climb,
Pink Thrift and Mallow are,
Lutes and scented Thyme;

And in the shady lanes
Bold Arum's hood of green,
Hath Robert, Violet,
Starwort and Celandine;

And by the dusty road
Bedstraw and Mullen tall,
With red Valerian
And Toadflax on the wall;

Yarrow and Chicory,
That halt for him no like,
Silence and Mallow mild
And Agrimony's spike.

Blue-eyed Veronica
And grey-faced Scabiosa,
And downy Silverweed,
And striped Convolvulus;

—Robert Bridges.

A Prospector

"Along about the middle of that century [nineteenth] an old prospector with four burros descended the Basin Trail and went into camp just below us. Towards evening he sauntered in. Stewart Edward White tells us in 'The Mountains'.

"I sincerely wish I could sketch this man for you just as he came down through the fire-lit trees. He was about six feet tall, very leanly built, with a weather-beaten face of mahogany on which was superimposed a sweeping mustache and beetling eyebrows. These had originally been brown, but the sun had bleached them almost white in remarkable contrast to his complexion. Eyes keen as sunlight twinkled far down beneath the shadows of the brows and a floppy old sombrero hat. The usual flannel shirt, waistcoat, mountain-boots, and six-shooter completed the outfit.

"Howdy, boys," said he, and dropped to the stables.

"We all greeted him, but gradually the talk fell to him and Wes. It was commonplace talk enough from one point of view; taken in essence it was merely like the inquiry and answer of the civilized man as to another's itinerary. 'Did you visit Florence? Berlin? St. Petersburg?'—and then the comparing of impressions. Only here again that old familiar magic of unfamiliar names threw its glamour over the terse sentences.

"Over beyond the Pits Monument," the old prospector explained, "down through the Inyo Range, a little north of Death Valley—

"Back in seventy-eight when I was up in Bay Horse Cañon over by Lost River—

"Was you ever over in th' Panamint

Mountains?—North of th' Telescope Range?"

"That was all there was to it. Yet, somehow in the aggregate the catalogue of names gradually established in the minds of us two who listened an impression of long years, of wide wilderness, of wandering far over the face of the earth.

was taken back to make his apologies, when he did precisely the same thing over again and was consequently in disgrace during the whole of the Royal visit. In strict confidence, I believe that he would still do it today, more than seventy-two years later.

"The Days Before Yesterday," Lord Frederic Hamilton.

often modulate the music of the verse as the music makes great part of the meaning and reads the thought along its pleasant path. No poet is so splendidly superfluous as he; none knows so well that in poetry enough is not only not so good as a feast, but is a beggarly parsimony. He spends himself in a careless abundance only to be

one shaped like a classic urn, the other a Cupid seated on a dolphin and blowing a conch. When the gardener made the water rise for us from those fountains, it flashed in the sunlight, tinkled on the leaves and cups of floating lilies, and disturbed the dragonflies and gold fish from their sleepy ways. Birds were singing, as they



Lafayette National Park, Mt. Desert Island, Maine

Lafayette National Park

"Our prospector was a little uncertain as to his plans. Along toward autumn he intended to land at some reputed placers near Dinkey Creek. There might be something in that district. He thought he would take a look. In the mean time he was just poking up through the country—he and his jackasses. Good way to spend the summer. Perhaps he might run across something 'most anywhere' up near the top of that mountain opposite looked mineralized. Didn't know but what he'd take a look at her.

"He prospected the mountain opposite, loafed with us a little, and then decided that he must be going. About eight o'clock in the morning he passed us, bawling his burros. 'So long, boys,' he called; 'good luck!'

"So long," we responded heartily. "Be good to yourself."

"He plunged into the river without hesitation, emerged dripping on the other side, and disappeared in the brush. From time to time during the rest of the morning we heard the intermittent tinkling of his bell-animal rising higher and higher above us on the trail."

Taken to See Queen Victoria

I shall never forget my bitter disappointment the first time I was taken, at a very early age, to see Queen Victoria. I had pictured to myself a dazzling apparition arrayed in sumptuous robes, seated on a golden throne; a glittering crown on her head, a scepter in one hand, an orb grasped in the other. I had fancied Her Majesty seated thus, motionless during the greater part of the twenty-four hours, simply "reigning." I could have cried with disappointment when a middle-aged lady, simply dressed, rose from an ordinary armchair to receive us. I duly made bow, but having a sort of idea that it had to be indefinitely repeated, went on nodding like a porcelain Chinese mandarin, until ordered to stop.

Between ourselves, I behaved far better than a brother of mine once did under similar circumstances. Many years before I was born, my father lent his Scotch house to Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort for ten days. This entailed my two eldest sisters and two eldest brothers vacating their nurseries in favor of the Royal children, and their being transferred to the farm, where they had very cramped quarters indeed. My second brother deeply resented being turned out of his comfortable nursery, and refused to be placated. On the day after the Queen's arrival, my mother took her four eldest children to present them to Her Majesty, my sisters dressed in their best clothes, my brothers being in kilts. They were duly instructed as to how they were to behave, and upon being presented, my two sisters made their curtsies, and my eldest brother made his best bow. "And this, your Majesty, is my second boy. Make your bow, dear," said my mother; but my brother, his heart still hot within him at being expelled from his nursery, instead of bowing, stood on his head in his kilt, and remained like that, an accomplishment of which he was very proud. The Queen was exceedingly angry, so later in the day, upon my brother professing deep penitence, he

justified by incomes of immortal youth.

"This delicious abundance and over-running luxury of Spenser appear in the very structure of his verse. He found the ottava rima too monotonously iterative; so, by changing the order of his rhymes, he shifted the couplet from the end of the stave, where it always seems to put on the brakes with a jar, to the middle, where it may serve at will as a brace or a bridge; he found it not roomy enough, so first ran it over into another line, and then ran that added line over into an alexandrine, in which the melody of one stanza seems forever longing and feeling forward after that which is to follow. There is no ebb and flow in his metre more than on the shores of the Adriatic, but wave follows wave with equable gainings and recessions, the one sliding back in fluent music to be mingled with and carried forward by the next. In all this there is soothing indeed, but no slumberous monotony; for Spenser was no mere metrist, but a great composer. By the variety of his pauses—now at the close of the first or second foot, now of the third, and again of the fourth—he gives spirit and energy to a measure whose tendency it certainly is to become languorous."

only sing in old town gardens, a chorus of blackbirds, thrushes and finches. Rooks cawed from the elms above. The whole scene was ennobled by a feeling of respect, of merciful abstention from superfluous meddling. When Paul Fisher planned his pleasure ground he meant it, according to the taste of that period, to be artificial, and yet to vie with Nature. Now Nature had asserted her own sway, retaining through that century of wayward growth something which still owed its charm to artifice.

Although I am speaking of my home, and must of necessity be partial, I do not think I violate the truth when I say, that this garden possessed a special grace and air of breeding, which lent distinction to the dignified but rather stolid house above. It was old enough to have felt "the unimaginable touch of time," and yet not old or neglected enough to have fallen into decay. Left alone, it had gained a character of wildness, and yet kind touches had been given which preserved it from squalor. Wealthy folk had always inhabited the mansion, and their taste respected the peculiar beauty of the place. Afterwards, at New College and St. John's, among the Oxford College gardens, I recognized the same charm. But the distinctive feature of the Clifton Hill garden was that the ground fell rapidly away from the terrace and the house, so that the windows above enjoyed a vast prospect across its undulating roof of verdure to the towered city, the glimpses of the Avon, the sea-going ships, and, far away beyond all that, to the hills of Bath and the long stretch of Dundry. It was a remarkable home for a dreamy town-bred boy of ten to be transported into.

An Old World Garden

It was a great day for all of us when my father announced, on one June morning, that he had bought Clifton Hill House, and drove us in his carriage to visit our future home.

This house had been built by a Bristol merchant named Paul Fisher. It carries on its garden front the date 1747, together with the coat of Fisher, compelling what other arms I know not.

On that eventful June morning, I entered the solemn front door, traversed the echoing hall, vaulted and floored with solid stone, and emerged upon the garden at the further end. An Italian double flight of balustraded steps, largely designed, gives access to the gravelled terrace which separates the house from the lawn. For us it was like passing from the prose of fact into the poetry of fairyland.

The garden, laid out by Paul Fisher in 1747, had not been altered in any important particular, except that a large piece of it was cut away at the bottom to build a row of houses called Bellevue Terrace. Four great tulip-trees, covered with golden blossoms, met our eyes at four points of vantage in the scheme. Between them, on either hand, rose two gigantic copper-beeches, richly contrasted with the bright green of the tulip-trees. Eight majestic elms, four on each side, guarded the terrace. They dated from an older period than the foundation of the dwelling-house. The arched, which clustered round the central grass-plot, was further diversified by flexes and mulberry trees, yew-elms and pear trees, a fragile alanthus and a feathery acacia, with cypresses from the black boughs of which the clamoring roses fell in showers. Sycamores, beeches, and walnuts formed a leafy background to these choicer growths, and masked the ugly frontage of Bellevue.

Two ponds, quaintly enclosed with wired railings, interrupted at proper intervals the slope of soft green turf. Each had a fountain in its midst, the

one shaped like a classic urn, the other a Cupid seated on a dolphin and blowing a conch. When the gardener made the water rise for us from those fountains, it flashed in the sunlight, tinkled on the leaves and cups of floating lilies, and disturbed the dragonflies and gold fish from their sleepy ways. Birds were singing, as they

the sun is set; and in his latest beams
Yon little cloud of ashen gray and gold.
Slowly upon the amber air unrolled:
The falling mantle of the Prophet seems.

From the dim headlands many a light-house gleams.
The street-lamps of the ocean; and behold,
O'erhead the banners of the night unfold;
The day hath passed into the land of dreams.

—Longfellow.

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Love One Another

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS admonition of the beloved disciple is marked by the simplicity of greatness. Like the Golden Rule it contains a whole platform of human conduct in a few words. Generation after generation can seek to regulate its activities, words, and thoughts by the pattern and yet not attain full obedience to the ideal of the Golden Rule. Every human effort toward good must remain an approximation, and so it is with regard to John's lofty maxim, "Love one another"; it approaches fulfillment in proportion to the earnestness of the desire and the spiritual understanding of the one who loves. Human beings have to learn to love in their ascending scale toward Spirit, for what may have appeared to them as the very fulfillment of love at a certain stage of their growth, will show itself as inadequate when they have progressed further.

Mrs. Eddy has revealed to the world that there is a Science of Love, which has rule and Principle and must be learned and cultivated. It must be demonstrated in order that the correctness of the viewpoint may be definitely proved. She states in the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, on page 572, "Love one another" (I John III, 23); is the most simple and profound counsel of the inspired writer. Certain it is that, if this saying were adopted as the rule of life by men and nations everywhere, world problems would vanish and warfare would cease. The brazen, crude deceptions of selfishness militate against the general acceptance of John's advice; the pretenses of materiality fight against the universal adoption of the solution offered by him. Indeed without some reliable guide to real love mankind goes astray and is unable to obey this injunction, even if it wishes to do so. Here Christian Science offers its services to the earnest seeker, points the way and watches over the footsteps of the beginner in the art of loving scientifically and truly. It clearly proves that God is Love and that abiding love of another must be a reflection of divine Love, in order that it may bring forth fruits. At every subsequent step forward Christian Science corrects and admonishes the seeker's sense of love, refining and purifying it into the semblance of the divine. Of one thing the learner may be assured, he cannot hate another, and claim to love God. As John puts it, "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" It is evident that our love of God must be measured by the quality of our love for our neighbor, by our ability to prove our love for others in our daily affairs. This test removes love from the realm of mere theory and makes it practical. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, wrote very specifically about her demands upon love. On page 250 of "Miscellaneous Writings" she states, "Love cannot be a mere abstraction, or goodness without activity and power."

To love one another acts as a sure antidote for those many phases of resentment, grievance, sense of injury, and mutual recrimination which the world seems to have inherited in unusual abundance from the late war. Many persons through the teachings of Christian Science have experienced the unfolding of divine Love in their thought, so that hatred, revenge, retaliation, and the desire to requite evil for evil have been healed. It was the compassionate, Christly love of Jesus for humanity which enabled him to heal and to forgive his enemies. This love is perfected by the love for God put into daily practice. Unselfish love should encircle the whole world and break the narrow confines of individual limitation, and this will occur when humanity's love derives its power from divine Love. The world needs this preeminently today, this true spiritual sense, and every one has the opportunity of proving for himself the truth of John's statement, "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him."

There is no need to fear when one lifts love on high, into God's keeping, for further on in this same chapter we read, "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." Every one has experienced the torments of fear in one way or another, for fear is bound up in the very supposition of material existence. Every one knows something of the harrowing ravages of painful apprehension for the future, of the expectation of evil, anxiety, solicitude, alarm, dread, or even panic. Christian Science offers to the sincere seeker the healing way out of the besetment of fear. Hopeless cases of fear, made manifest on mind and body in the guise of sickness, sin, mental derangement, and perversion, have been raised from the very precipice of despair by the helping hand of Christian Science healing and have been permanently cured. Depravity, poverty, and ill of various types have yielded to the healing rays of divine Love, as reflected in the practice of this redemptive Science, proving it to be the practical truth in operation for which mankind has ever yearned. Through these healings the admonition, "Love one another," has found a firm foundation in the individual heart.

It sometimes happens that the first experience of learning grateful love finds its object in the practitioner, through whom the cure has been wrought. This may be the first sign

that thought has been turned away from self and may act as the first step in Christian Science. Other persons have been healed by reading the textbook of Christian Science and an unselfish love has been awakened first for the Science itself. Such persons often acquire an unselfish desire to pass the good news along to others who are in the mire of trouble, so that the injunction, "Love one another," becomes an unbroken chain in humanity's opportunity for helpfulness. Others again, having suffered much from seeing others suffer and feeling that they had no remedy to offer, have welcomed the appearance of this great light in the firmament of their thought with the same joy as did the Wise Men in the East, when they beheld the star which stood over the cradle of the infant Jesus, and as did the shepherds, when "the glory of the Lord shone round about them."

The Vintage Bells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He that treadeth the wine-press
Brings forth the vintage sweet.
Lo! the dawn on the mountains!
Ere long 'twill the valleys greet.
Oh thou who seekest the kingdom:
Rejoice! 'tis at the doors.

Look up! and flee to the mountains.
For only I lofty thought
May you hear the bells in the valley
Tell what the dawn has brought.
For he that treadeth the wine-press
The song of harvest hears.

The grind of the press grows louder
Ere cometh the noon of day,
And the harvest shouts arise, 'tis done!

Healing has come through the Way,
Yea, he that treadeth the wine-press
The fruit of harvest knows.

Candidates, Ancient and Modern

We have borrowed from the Romans the term "candidate," or white-robed one. The Roman citizen announced his willingness to serve the Republic in an official position by appearing in a loose white toga. It was white to symbolize the candor of his nature, and worn loose. Our political prudery makes us shrink from the idea of open candidacy. The demure statesman of the popular imagination is supposed to act strictly on the principle that the office must seek the man. But we should hardly call one a politician who was not willing to meet the office at least halfway. He would say, "My dear Office, I hear that you are seeking a Man. It is a pleasant coincidence, for here I am."—Samuel McChord Crothers.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1921

EDITORIALS

National Lunacy

FRAU CLARA ZETKIN, deputy to the Reichstag and Bolshevik comrade, has set the attractions of Soviet existence in one sentence, perfect in its simplicity. The new Russia is a country "where nobody cares what one wears and children are no trouble because the state is playing nurse." The last words explain, with unexampled directness, the exact point to which the present circuit of medical interference by the state is leading. At first sight there might appear to be no connection at all between a ministry of health in America or England and a Bolshevik social enactment in Russia. Yet the two are as closely related as the Gemini twins, and anybody who will study the relationship without bias will have no difficulty in discovering the connection.

All legislation is an interference with the freedom of the individual. Therefore legislation can only be justified on the ground that it is for the unquestionable advantage of humanity. The framers of the Ideal Republics have all recognized this, and from Plato down to Mr. Butler have made the good of the world the excuse for their dreams. The legislators of civilized states have followed the same course. When theft became a national danger, the state immediately enacted laws in restraint of what it termed the criminal instinct which suggested it. All deeds of violence have been dealt with in the same way, and so when it was recognized that the drunkard had become a real danger to humanity, and that his drunkenness was the father to the large majority of the crimes daily perpetrated, certain nations began to place restrictions upon his right to drink, with the result that the United States eventually went the full length of restriction in its prohibition law.

So far, most people will agree that the authority of the state was not being overstrained. Theft, murder, assault, and all the criminal instincts arising from drink are admittedly evil in its most naked form. But when civilization turned to the question of education, the difference was felt to be immense. It would be difficult, probably, to find any person who would today object to compulsory education. At the same time, compulsory education, when it was first promoted, was felt to be the thin end of a wedge capable of being driven into public liberties, with disastrous results. Obviously, the future happiness of the race demanded the utmost circumspection in increasing the powers of the state in this respect. One class, however, of the community saw an opening for its nostrums in this. If it were right, the medical profession plausibly argued, to force children to go to school for the sake of education, much more, was it right to inspect them medically in order to make sure that the condition of their health was such as to enable them to pursue their studies to the highest point of efficiency. In this way a determined attack was made upon public liberty, in a manner which threw the public off its guard and enticed it, for emotional reasons, to transfer the duty of safeguarding the health of the children from their parents to the state. The popular view, as has been said, was extended by an appeal to the emotions of the public to protect the children. The medical aspect of the case was by no means so superficial. For the first time the demand had been put forward that children should be regarded, not from the standpoint of the family, but from the standpoint of the state, not with the affection of their parents, but as national assets. In plain, unvarnished English, the view of the plantation and of the stockyard, carefully coated with sugar in the name of health and charity, was advanced without a suspicion, from the great unthinking public, of what was at stake.

Now it does not require that a man shall be a Hebrew prophet in order to see exactly where such legislation is tending. Already the demand is being made for the compulsory medical treatment of all children. What follows is logically inevitable. It becomes not only the duty of the state, but the right of the state to assume the care and education of children, and so the blissful idea of the Bolshevik state is reached, where "children are no trouble because the state is playing nurse." In other words, "all the emotion which is being expended on the family is to evaporate in the elimination of children as makers of trouble, and the old gibe of the ultimate effect of bureaucracy in the German state, which was so common before the war, is to be accepted as a desirable sociological ideal, namely that, the child having taken the trouble to be born, the rest may be intrusted to the state. Therefore is Mr. Chesterton entirely right when he declares, "If you have no fundamental conception of the rights of men to their souls and bodies, there is literally no limit to which this process may go." A couple of decades ago Mr. Bernard Shaw anticipated Mr. Chesterton in the campaign which he is at present waging. Mankind, he pointed out, had only escaped from the control of what it termed its soul by ecclesiastics, after centuries of persecution and religious wars, in order to hand over its body to the medical fraternity. And he hazarded a doubt as to whether the fight with medicine might not prove even more severe than that with theology. The days when you could alarm man about his future life have departed. The world, Mr. Noyes insists, is losing its religion. It would be nearer the truth to say that the world is very much in doubt about its theology, which is quite a different thing. With the help of Dr. Farrar and the whole body of what is called Latitudinarianism, it has rescued itself from its fear of a material hell. But the very materialistic arguments it used for that purpose have tended to overwhelm it with a terrible fear for its body. As a result, the Torquemadas of the present day are not familiars of the Holy Office, but gentlemen with medical degrees, whilst the auto-da-fé in the market place has given place to the operating table in the hospital. When the terror of the auto-da-fé was at its worst, men and women scarcely dared breathe their religious opinions to their wives or husbands, lest somehow the Inquisition should become aware of them, and the familiars appear at their

doors. If medical tyranny goes much further than it has recently done in England, in the claim to examine secret diseases, men and women will become as reticent on the subject of their health as they once were on the subject of their theology. Therefore is Mr. Chesterton, by no means exaggerating when he declares, "I am quite sure that if the present process of state health control goes on, it will end in making the whole community nothing more than a lunatic asylum." It may easily do far worse than this, it may claim the right to interfere, as the author of one of the Ideal Republics did, with the right of the world to marry whom it would. The theory of the stockyard will be carried to its ultimate and logical conclusion.

The Austrian Danger

THERE can be no question that the situation in Austria is very grave. The cry of "Wolf!" has been heard so often in Europe, in recent years, that the world as a whole has ceased to pay much heed to it, but, as far as Austria today is concerned, there is indeed occasion more than enough for the alarm. "The gravity of the Austrian financial and economic situation," declared Sir George Paish, the well-known financial authority, a few days ago, "is such that unless help is forthcoming very soon the Austrian Government must give up the task, and throw the burden upon the Reparations Commission." The fact is that, for months past, the finances of Austria have been in an entirely chaotic condition. Whatever attempts have been made to retrieve the situation, and there is every reason to suppose that the most earnest attempts have been made, have failed, and Austria, today, is simply living from hand to mouth, with liabilities so huge in comparison with assets or means of securing assets as to render any attempt at adjustment almost ludicrous.

Several weeks ago, Dr. Ferdinand Grimm, Austrian Minister of Finance, in a statement to the National Assembly, put the deficit at 25,000,000,000 kronen, or double the amount he had budgeted for. The Treasury, he said, was practically without funds, having only sufficient money to meet immediate expenses, and the country was taxed to the utmost limit. That was in the early part of last December; since then, the situation has become very much worse. As far as securing cash or credit, or providing food for the people, is concerned, the government is impotent. The deficit steadily grows greater, the krona is worth only one-hundredth part of its former value, and the country is flooded with worthless paper money.

In these circumstances it is particularly welcome to find that the Conference of the Allied Supreme Council, in Paris, has given precedence to the Austrian situation before all other business. A commission has been formed to deal with the matter in the most expeditious manner possible, and has undertaken to produce a definite plan within the next few days. Nothing ought to be allowed to prevent the accomplishment of this purpose. Europe, and not only Europe but the rest of the world, cannot afford to let Austria collapse, for Austria could not collapse alone. New maps drawn in Paris or anywhere else do not, at once, upset the customs of decades and centuries. Before the war, the Austrian banking system was the foundation of the trade in the Balkans, whilst the streams of trade and commerce flowed back and forth between Germany-Austria and what is now the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. If Austria collapses, Tzecho-Slovakia cannot escape unscathed, and it is the same with practically all the surrounding countries. All roads in this part of Europe have, for centuries, led to Vienna. They cannot be diverted overnight. Sir George Paish, indeed, insists that it would be worth hundreds of millions of pounds to the world to save the capital town of Austria, and still more to insure a disposal of Great Britain's and America's surplus goods by sale to Austria. The trading activity resulting from an international loan would, in his opinion, be well worth while even if there were no certainty that Austria would ever be able to repay the loan. "Governments," he said, "have failed to realize that what hurts the whole world affects the individual state, and anything detrimental to one state must react upon the world at large."

No doubt the difficulties in the way of helping Austria are very great. First and last, it is a question of money, and there probably never was a moment in the history of Great Britain and of France when it was more difficult for them to find money. The question is, however, in the most pressing sense of the word, an international one. And the issue really before the world, at the present moment, is not, Can we afford to help Austria? but, Can we afford to face the consequence of not helping her?

This, moreover, is only to view the matter from the purely financial standpoint. The collapse of Austria would have a serious effect upon trade and industry throughout the world, but its political effect would be even more serious. Those in close touch with the situation recognize that the collapse of the Austrian Government would mean one of three things: an attempt on the part of the Austrian provinces to join Germany; a partition of the Austrian provinces amongst the adjoining states, not excluding Germany, or a Communist or Bolshevik reign of terror. Indications are not lacking that the third of these alternatives is most capable of realization. Sir William Goode, the British member of the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission, is of the opinion that if the Allies can hold out no prospect of means for continued existence to Austria, a communistic outbreak will occur in the country quite beyond the control of any moderate authority that might be left. It is common knowledge that the Bolsheviks have made elaborate preparations to utilize Vienna as a center of activity and propaganda, having high hopes that, with the great city on the banks of the Danube as their headquarters, they will have no difficulty in spreading Bolshevism throughout the whole of Southern Europe.

Of the other two alternatives, union with Germany might, no doubt, afford a solution, as far as Austria herself was concerned, but it is today extremely doubtful if Germany would be willing to assume responsibility for rehabilitating, let alone feeding, a derelict country. As to partition amongst the surrounding states, no one who

knows anything about the national animosities in this part of Europe could regard such a development as anything short of disastrous. With the Hungarians, the Tzecho-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, and the Italians, each demanding a share of Austria, the prospect of preserving the peace in Central Europe would be slight indeed. Austria, in other words, must be saved at all costs.

The Chemists and the Old Master

MORE and more the chemist becomes the arbiter of men's destinies. Like the drops of rain, he makes himself felt by the just and the unjust. No wonder then that he grows restive when he finds himself confused with the mixer of drugs and vendor of soaps, who puts titanic bottles of colored waters in the window of his London shop, in order, apparently, that their glories by day and the gleam of their reflections on the wet pavements by night may be as a peace offering to the exponents of natural science. Nor does your chemist's pursuit of art stop here. He is apt to put a "y" in his name, and paint it over his door as Chemyst, just as the modern tea-shop persuades itself that it is evolving the atmosphere of the eighteenth century by the substitution of a simple "ye" for "the," and the addition of an "e" to old, as thus, "Ye Olde English Tea-Shop." Your true chemist, however, must not be confounded with the retailer of tooth-brushes and hot water bags, he is the man whom the great war knew as the inventor of poison-gases and high explosives; and now, peace being restored, he proposes to rout the piratical hordes who produce old masters with the same ingenuity with which their brother craftsmen fashion Tudor chests or Chippendale sideboards.

It is a great game, this making of old masters; an art in itself, albeit a misapplied one. It has flourished for centuries as, indeed, has that of its converse, the ignorant employment of mere sign-painters to improve masterpieces. Sir Hugh Lane, wandering through a London auction room, was caught by the eyes of a Romney peering out of the daubing of a sign-painter. He bid for the eyes, and becoming their owner, for a mere trifle, spent weeks in rubbing down the sign-painter until he laid bare the Romney. Later he unearthed the story too. How a certain lady, wishing to retain the beauteous eyes of a toast of Mr. Pitt's day when Lord Liverpool or another was prime minister, had hired the sign-painter to bring her hair-dressing and gown to date, without interfering with the eyes. Vanity of vanities, says the Preacher, all is vanity and vexation of spirit.

The vexation of spirit, however, is incurred rather by the pirate, who sets about the dubious business of gratifying the vanity of the rich collector who will join in the purchase of more old masters than there are in the world. It is to the aid of this collector that the chemist proposes to come by deciding, with the assistance of X-rays, whether the pigments of his Raphaels be of the sixteenth century or were ground, when Victoria was queen. Frankly, however, one does not feel sure whether the chemist will thus become a prophet honored in his own country. The dealer will look upon him as the destroyer of trade, the owner will hurriedly withdraw the masterpiece from under the rays, whilst the would-be purchaser will feel deprived of his gallery while his money lies in the bank. As a matter of fact, the chemist, as an ally to the canvas manufacturer and paper-maker, is an enemy whom the pirate may well dread, he may even prove his Stephen Decatur or his Lord Exmouth. For the expert he cares nothing at all: he is just as likely to prove his friend as his foe. But here is an additional arrow for the bow of Ruskin, who once said, I will tell you whether a picture be good or bad, but if you wish to know whether or no it be genuine go to a canvas-maker.

Your pirate, if he is a Captain Morgan or a François L'Olonnois, cares little for the expert whom he knows lives half his time guessing, but the canvas-maker and the paper watermark are another thing, and the chemist may easily prove the proverbial last straw upon his industrious back. For industrious he is. He knows the world's galleries much better than any Sir Joseph Crowe or Signor Cavalcaselle; and takes a St. John out of the Pitti, and a St. Peter out of the Metropolitan, and works them up with a "donor" from Dresden, and a background from the Louvre, until the expert's heart fails within him, and he feels for the hand of the canvas-maker. The expert fights with his brains, you can out-face him with banter and irony. But the canvas manufacturer and the paper-maker are armed with trade registers, against which banter is blunted and irony loses its force. And now comes the chemist with his X-rays. Peradventure he may deliver the final blow to the piratical painter, and bring about what Mr. Esquemeling, the Herodotus of the Buccaneers of the Main, would no doubt have termed "his unfortunate end."

Management of Opera

MISS MARY GARDEN, who is at the head of the Chicago Opera Company, having been duly elected to office by the Board of Directors and intrusted with full powers of control, has been fitting herself throughout her career, as people are aware who have any acquaintance with her, to deal with questions of administration. In the years during which she was establishing herself as one of the foremost of opera actresses, she is known to have meditated upon the larger problems of management as well as upon the particular and personal ones of interpretation, and to have had views of her own on how a theater ought to be carried on no less than on how a heroine of Massenet, Charpentier, or Debussy ought to be impersonated.

Strictly speaking, the new directress takes up Chicago opera affairs where Cleofonte Campanini laid them down last spring; for the period since then, in which the business manager has been in charge, can hardly be regarded as anything but an interregnum. That the company was to run this season chiefly upon plans inherited from Mr. Campanini was clear from announcements given out last fall, when the business manager returned from a trip to Europe with his portmanteau; as far as plans for the production of new operas were concerned, admittedly all but empty. So when Miss Garden recently took hold, she

found things moving, if the expression may be used, to a standstill.

Now Miss Garden may be expected to carry the second half-season, which comprises an extended visit to New York and a tour of eastern and western states, to a brilliant conclusion on her own popularity. She can scarcely be said, however, to begin the real labors of her office until she makes that summer trip to Europe which every American manager has to make. For in Europe, where opera principally originates, she will restock her repertory and recruit her artistic forces. The test of her strength, therefore, will consist not so much in her keeping her men and women contentedly singing and the public enthusiastically applauding for the next few weeks, as in getting what she wants from the musical agents and publishers of France and Italy, and possibly of other European countries, in the weeks that follow.

There are those who find cause for gratification in the Chicago company being led by a woman. Doubtless the idea of a directress of opera is more plausible than that of a directress of drama, inasmuch as opera, in the United States at least, is patronized by women more than by men. Opera management is probably as suitable a feminine career as concert management, and American women have distinguished themselves in that field. A woman should, perhaps, be expected to control one or two matters in opera that no man seems yet to have coped with to any purpose. For one thing, Miss Garden may be able to check the ticket speculator, who is understood to have taken advantage even of the reclaim which her new position gives her. "Come across the street," a representative of his trade is lately reported to have whispered to some one at the theater door who gave up trying to buy locations for a certain performance from the box office. The story is that across the street the invited person went, and into a laundry, where a curtain was drawn and a drawer pulled out. When, behold! Plenty of tickets, among them some very poor ones which the speculator is declared to have been willing to let go for a little below what the best are officially offered at. After Miss Garden has disposed of ticket speculation, she will have another opportunity for reform, which men who manage opera have missed, in putting a stop to the paid applause of that organization, if organization is not too dignified a word, known as the claque.

Editorial Notes

Now that Fiume is done with, there remains Danzig. The "Free City's" place in international politics is even larger than that of the Adriatic city's, and watchfulness on the part of Poland and the Allies against intrigue is still necessary if the place is to be saved as an outlet and inlet for Polish trade. There is no doubt that it had become a thoroughly German city, but it is equally certain that it is essential to Poland's success. The analogy with Fiume is that the latter is a thoroughly Italian city, but is also a needed outlet for another nation.

AND so the Washington Inn, the hostel for American and British officers, is closed, and the garden of St. James' Square will go back to its ordinary occupation of horticulture. There may be a few regrets and there may be a few approvals, but there will always remain a fragrance of the flower of remembrance, because in the very center of London there was a cozy informal little building where all that was best was put at the disposal of friends and brothers from over the sea. If the women secured a more noble vantage ground in the ducal palace opposite, in the corner of the Square, it was because the Duchess of Norfolk had the care of the mothers and sisters of the soldier men at heart, and for their sakes gave up her palatial house as their club, but the wooden hut in the garden will recall equally the welcome and appreciation of English men and women for their allies and kinsfolk who stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the time of great need.

WHEN an entire legislative body of a State, together with the Governor, makes a tour of four other states, purely for the promotion of education, with all expenses paid by business men of the State at the suggestion of one of the legislators, as was recently the case with Arkansas, the people of that State may well expect intelligent support of their schools. It was felt that it would help the members of the Legislature to decide what it would be best to do for Arkansas agriculture, the State Agricultural College, Experiment Station, and Extension Department, and the four district agricultural schools, to visit and study the agricultural colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Missouri, and then to visit and study their own. It was, quite properly, understood that the payment of expenses placed no obligation on the members of the Legislature accepting it, and that no legislation of any kind should be suggested to them.

NOWADAYS it is not uncommon to find some one, familiar with South American countries, declaring that the Panama Canal "made" this or that country or city of the west coast. That is what Frederick W. Godding, the United States Consul-General at Guayaquil, said not long ago about Ecuador. Before the opening of the canal, everything in Ecuador cost tremendous prices because the Ecuadorians had to bring their goods from North America or Europe round the Horn. But the canal, in the words of the Consul-General, "has made the country." Ecuador can now do business with the outside world. If this sort of thing is the result of opening a canal through Panama, one wonders just what countries are now waiting to be "made" by the opening of a canal through Nicaragua.

SIR HUGH ALLEN, principal of the Royal College of Music, in London, sets a high standard for the teachers of music. Among his requirements he includes not only the patience of Job and the courage of a lion, but the mind of a seer, the hand of a magician, the persuasiveness of an Orpheus, the eye of a hawk, the ear of a terrier, the optimism of Micawber, the physique of Hercules, the delicacy of a dragon fly, and the diplomacy of an archangel. All that one can say is, "And the next article, please?"